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## CHINESE DELEGATE TO LEAVE NOW FOR PEACE CONFERENCE

Envoy Not Expected to Arrive  
for Opening — Far Eastern  
Delegates Will Take No In-  
terest in European Problems

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau is informed that although China's chief Peace Conference delegate is leaving China immediately, he does not hold actual credentials, which will only be telegraphed to him when the invitation has been received. No other statement respecting the personnel of the mission can be relied upon, the names published being certainly incorrect.

Like most delegates from far countries, he can only arrive after the preliminary allied conference, which will specify the Allies' terms, and to which only the chief belligerents were invited. It has not escaped notice that when the armistice was concluded, Japan only participated when naval matters were under discussion.

The Far Eastern delegates will take no interest in the settlement of purely European problems. They will demand to be heard on all matters regarding the Far East, though it is doubtful whether they will come with a cut-and-dried program, and a recent Washington telegram purporting to give Japan's requirements is not credited.

A great effort is being made to settle the internal Chinese trouble before the Peace Conference meets, and success is practically certain. The position of the President is secure, but there is reason to believe that he has conveyed to reliable quarters in England expression of the feeling that some of the British newspaper comments are not making his task any easier, and are, in addition, very unfair.

## TRIBUTE PAID TO THE BRITISH NAVY

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss States British  
Navy's Triumph Greater  
Than Any Known to History

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—Vice-Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss attended the two hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary festival of the Royal Scottish corporation today. Responding to a toast of the imperial forces, he said that the war would not have been won, in fact it could not have been conducted, had it not been for the British Navy. If, he continued, the Grand Fleet had not had a chance of the actual pyrotechnic display which some people expected, at least it had reduced the German fleet to a position from which he ventured to think it never would emerge.

One could have imagined perhaps a kind of Trafalgar, having been fought in the North Sea from which the German fleet might have emerged with some hope for a future, but after the happenings of the past few weeks could anyone imagine that the fleet would for generations ever be a power again? He hardly knew how to regard this extraordinary turn of events, but the more one looked at it, the more one realized that the victory was bloodless, though it was greater than any ever won by any naval force. The best guarantee mankind had been enabled to devise for the peace of the world, Admiral Wemyss concluded, was the security brought about by the freedom and power of the British Navy. It was a power that had never been abused in peace, and never dishonored in war.

## KAISER DENIES ALL BLAME FOR STRUGGLE

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday).—The former Kaiser blames Russia for causing the war, according to Professor Wegener, who talked with William Hohenzollern the day before the revolution at Kiel.

The Kaiser said that the last week before the war, von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Chancellor and von Jagow, former Secretary of Foreign Affairs, had the sole direction by the German foreign policy.

"They sent me to Norway against my will," said the Kaiser. "I would not have left my country and its difficulties after the murder, but Bethmann said, 'Your Majesty must leave if peace is to be maintained; if you remain here there will be war and you will be responsible.'"

"During my visit I heard nothing from my government. When I learned from the newspaper what had finally happened I returned on my own responsibility."

## BUSINESS COMMITTEE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The Merchants Association has asked President Wilson to appoint an advisory committee of business men to attend the American commissioners at the peace table and give advice concerning questions relating to the peace treaty that may have bearing on trade and commerce.

## BOSTON'S PLANS FOR GREAT BRITAIN DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Celebration of Great Britain Day in this city on next Saturday will reach its climax in a public meeting in Symphony Hall. So great is the demand for attending this meeting and paying tribute to Great Britain for the part she has played in the world war that the Mayor's committee, in charge, is planning for an overflow meeting in Horticultural Hall, adjacent.

Word has been received from Canada that a high military officer of the Dominion may officially represent the people of Canada at Boston's meeting, and be one of the speakers. The British and Canadian organizations of Boston, together with numerous American organizations, are to send delegations. The Highland Dress Association is to attend in Highland costume.

## BREWERIES CLOSED IN UNITED STATES

Belief Is Expressed in Washington  
That Effect of Order Will  
Be to End Forever in This  
Country the Making of Beer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—According to President Wilson's proclamation issued on Sept. 16, every brewery in the United States came to an abrupt stop at 12 o'clock on Saturday night. The efforts of the brewers' lobby, which spent a busy week in Washington, failed to stop the edict, which has probably put the breweries out of commission for all time as far as this country is concerned.

At the request of the President, the question of enforcing the ban on brewing after the last day of November was referred to a committee consisting of H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator; Bernard M. Baruch of the War Industries Board; Vance C. McCormick of the War Trade Board; and Judge W. A. Glasgow, representing Herbert C. Hoover, on behalf of the Food Administration. It was on the recommendation of Mr. Garfield and Mr. Hoover that the President originally issued his proclamation.

The committee to which the question was referred last week decided, after considering all the factors involved, that the circumstances which necessitated the issuing of the proclamation in September had not undergone any change, though hostilities had ceased. For this reason a unanimous decision was reached to order the carrying out of the President's edict.

Speaking of the event on Sunday, E. C. Dinwiddie, legislative agent of the Anti-Saloon League, declared that he was fully confident that the breweries would never resume operations. "Their day," he said, "is over, and the liquor interests see the handwriting on the wall." Mr. Dinwiddie, who attended the recent prohibition convention at Columbus, Ohio, confidently declared that the movement for total prohibition is making huge strides, and that the example of the United States is sure to be followed by other progressive nations. The campaign for total prohibition, he said, must go on after the Federal Prohibition Amendment has been ratified by the states and becomes part of the Constitution.

The committee in charge of ratification is now confident that the amendment will be ratified earlier than was at first anticipated. It is almost certain, Mr. Dinwiddie said, that the necessary 36 states shall have ratified the amendment by the middle of January, and not less than 45 by Feb. 1. It is now the aim of the committee in charge to get every state of the Union to declare for ratification. Such an expectation is not considered too sanguine at the present moment.

Revelations, it is indicated, will soon be made before the Senate Judiciary Committee which will give an impetus to the movement for ratification. The proceedings so far have not touched on the connections between the brewers and alien enemy propagandists, though it has been proved that the brewers were practically in league with the German-American Alliance, the National Association of Commerce and Labor, and with the foreign-language press.

The corrupt influence of the liquor interests in the political life of the country has been fully established. When the investigation is resumed on Tuesday, Major E. Lowry Humes will undertake to unravel the tangle of propaganda and intrigue in which, it has been alleged, the brewers were an important factor.

## WOMEN WOULD OUST GERMANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The Woman's Republican Club has voted against the feeding of Germany by the United States and against all trade with Germany, against immigration of Germans from Europe, and for the return of all German aliens in America to Germany.

## JEWISH CONGRESS MEETS DEC. 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Jewish Congress will meet in Philadelphia on Dec. 15 to discuss the revival of Jewish nationality in Palestine and a guarantee of equal rights for Jews in all countries.

## BOLSHEVIST INQUIRY IN CHICAGO PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—It is reported that a federal grand jury investigation of Bolshevik activities in Chicago may be started on account of evidence collected concerning the manifesto bearing the shop label of the Arbeiter Zeitung, German language Socialist newspaper. The question is now in the hands of the United States District Attorney's office.

## FLEETS FOR BALTIC AND THE BLACK SEA

British Warships Reach Copenhagen  
and Exchange Courtesies  
With Danes—British and  
French Ships at Odessa

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Saturday).—The British squadron for the Baltic reached Copenhagen on Friday. The following day Admiral Sinclair landed and visited the Danish naval authorities, who returned the visit. Meanwhile a Kiev message reports the arrival at Odessa of the British cruiser, Agamemnon, with one British and one French torpedo boat.

## Germany's Total U-Boat Fleet

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The German submarines are authoritatively reported as gradually coming in. The total surrenders promise to be approximately 150. The Germans are believed to have built 350 submarines in all, and the number of these destroyed during the war is estimated at 200.

## Future of Austria's Fleet

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Sunday).—The associated governments' naval representatives have arrived to decide on the application of the naval clauses of the armistice with Austria-Hungary. The British, American, French, Italian and Japanese admirals will attend the conference.

## BELGIAN PREMIER DEFINES PROGRAM

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday).—The new Belgian Premier, Mr. Delcroix, has, in an interview, defined his program as one of conciliation, reconstruction and cooperation. Old party differences, he said, must not be revived and as it is necessary that the entire nation should have a voice in the government, a new and simple suffrage scheme would be introduced affecting all classes.

"In the future," said the Premier, "all strikes and trade conflicts must be met by conciliation. We do not expect to meet with no opposition; we desire it as leading to better and more satisfactory solutions." Touching on the foreign policy, Mr. Delcroix said that the country's relations would swing toward the great powers which fought side by side with Belgium for her independence. The state of neutrality imposed on his country must never be reimposed. Details as to the foreign policy would be made known after the Peace Conference, he stated.

## CHICAGO GROCERS' LICENSES REVOKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Food Administration here has revoked the licenses of a number of wholesale grocery firms for violations of the food regulations. The license of H. Vandenberg & Company was revoked for seven days, effective Dec. 7, for the sale of 280 barrels of flour at an excess profit of 75 cents a barrel. The Novak Grocery Company, wholesale and retail grocers, was deprived of its license for 15 days for excessive sale of sugar, and overcharging. The Star Wholesale Grocery Company's license was revoked for 10 days for selling sugar without requiring delivery of sugar certificates.

## LOS ANGELES MAKES GASOLINE COMPLAINT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, California.—The Federal Fuel Administration has annulled its request that gasoline and distillate be sold only from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., and all service stations and garages are now keeping open evenings as before. A serious complaint, however, from motorists is on account of the price and quality of gasoline which is now being furnished. Some time ago, at the request of the oil companies, who claimed that the oil was necessary for war purposes, the city council repealed the city ordinance requiring gasoline and distillate to be of a prescribed quality.

## PRESIDENT WILSON ONLY EXPECTED AT PLENARY SESSIONS

A Six Weeks' Visit, Spent Mostly  
in England, Will, It Is  
Thought, Be Followed by At-  
tendance at Peace Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday).—Regarding President Wilson's visit, The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the opinion is held that the President will spend in all about six weeks in Europe, mostly in England, where he will meet all the leading statesmen, including the Dominion Premiers, and that during Christmas and New Year week, he will visit the American front.

He would then preside at the actual meeting of the peace conference and be home before the end of the Congress session. Thus he would not attend the earlier preliminary conference of the chief belligerents, but only the plenary one.

## President's Plans Awaited

United States Congress Insistent  
That He Outline Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson will address a joint session of Congress at 1 p. m. on Monday. On the eve of his annual address, and before his departure to Europe, the outstanding feature of the situation is the bellicose mood of the body which he must, under the Constitution, advise as to the state of the nation.

There has been no time, perhaps, in his incumbency of the presidential office when the President was treading on more delicate ground. His political opponents are openly antagonistic, and the independents of his own party are disgruntled and dissatisfied. As the President no doubt desires to leave with confidence and harmony behind him, he may see fit to take Congress and the country into his confidence by outlining in some detail the policy and the program which he is going to advocate at the Peace Conference.

Important as are the domestic questions which demand immediate attention from Congress, it is not deemed sufficient that the President should content himself with advising on these questions and offering recommendations. The Senate, which must ratify the final treaty of peace, is plainly dissatisfied with the failure of the President to select any member of that body as one of the United States delegation. Even the warmest supporters of the President, and those who have the greatest faith in him, realize that without any representation whatever in the framing of a world compact, the Senate is put at a serious disadvantage when it comes to adopting or refusing to adopt such a treaty.

Not only has the President completely excluded the Senate, but so far as is known he has not consulted even his own supporters on the Committee on Foreign Relations. It is not so much the personnel of the delegation that has caused the prevailing dissatisfaction as its distribution. So far, the President has made no attempt whatever to conciliate his critics. On the other hand, he made all his arrangements without so much as consulting the congressional leaders or his own party. These leaders privately admit that there never was a clearer case of complete isolation than the course which the President has pursued in this connection.

Nothing less than grave dissatisfaction, it is believed, would lead to the proposal of such resolutions as are now pending in the Senate. Senator Cummins of Iowa gave it to be understood on Saturday that he would offer a resolution for sending a senatorial delegation to observe at first hand and report to the Senate the proceedings at the Peace Conference. Should the President, in his address on Monday, fail to give the desired information, thereby making a bid for the support of Congress, it is very likely that the Cummins resolution will be pressed in the Senate without delay.

It would probably be voted down, but a majority victory would not drown the voices of the critics, or produce harmony. Intimations to the effect that the President would be questioned from the floor are probably unwarranted, as it is taken for granted that whatever he has to tell the country or Congress will be included in his annual message.

The President will probably call the attention of Congress to the disorderly incidents that have recently occurred in various parts of the country, and to the challenges and warnings issued by the leaders of organized labor. In one or two instances these warnings were in the nature of threats. It is known that the President has devoted attention to these conditions, and he will probably make recommendations for the adoption of a policy which will insure a liberal consideration of the issues involved.

## STRIKING WAITERS TO PARADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Striking hotel and restaurant waiters will have a parade on Thursday afternoon. Their permit stipulates that no red flags shall be carried.

## WORKERS REJECT A M'ADOO AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PORTLAND, Oregon.—A general committee representing station agents and railroad telegraphers of the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company under the Federal Railroad Administration at a meeting here on Saturday declared for rejection of the wage and working award announced on Nov. 16 by the Director-General of Railroads, and called for participation in a national strike vote.

## CHURCH-CLOSING CASE POSTPONED

Los Angeles Judge Suddenly Be-  
comes Indisposed and, Pending  
Recovery, Formal Order of  
Acquittal Cannot Be Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, California.—When the church-closing case, which involves Ninth Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city and which grew out of the influenza ordinance, was called on Saturday, it was announced that Judge White, before whom the case had been tried, had been taken ill and was at that time unconscious, so that as no formal order of acquittal had been entered the case would be indefinitely postponed pending his recovery. Judge White had announced on Thursday night, in an interview which was published on Friday in The Los Angeles Times, that after careful consideration of the briefs of counsel he still held to the same view that he had originally expressed, namely, that the ordinance was unconstitutional, and that his written opinion would be filed to that effect.

Council for Ninth Church has issued the following statement: "We are greatly shocked at the sudden and severe illness of Judge White and as his formal written opinion in the case, brought to test the closing ordinance and heard by him, was not filed prior to his illness, his complete legal reasons for holding that the ordinance is unconstitutional cannot be known until he is able to file his written decision. However, from his remarks from the bench at the time of the trial and from his interview published in The Times on Friday morning, the public is fully aware of his conclusions, arrived at after mature deliberation and consideration of the law, that the ordinance is entirely illegal and void. The purpose of bringing this case to test the validity of the ordinance was not to open the doors of the particular church in whose behalf the formal legal application was made but to show legally and conclusively that the ordinance of the city council is unconstitutional. That position is now legally and completely established in a decision which only remains to be formally entered and from which there is no appeal. It is unfortunate, however, that the people of Los Angeles have been denied their right to religious freedom, that the theater owners have lost millions, that the school teachers are facing the loss of their salaries and that the entire community has been wrongfully harassed and annoyed before the complete illegality of the action taken was shown."

The ban which was placed on public meetings is to be removed on Monday at noon, this action having been recommended by the Medical Advisory Board.

## WIRELESS SERVICE DEFERRED

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company has announced that the reopening of press service between Great Britain and North America, arranged for December, has been deferred.

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## FIRST HOMECOMING OF AMERICAN TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The Cunard liner Mauretania anchored at quarantine on Sunday night and remained there awaiting word to sail into New York harbor on Monday morning, bringing home the first 5000 of the American troops.

The liner Lapland also laden with returning troops, is approaching home shores, but to the Mauretania falls the honor of landing the first contingent. Since the 80 squadrons on board are all in the aviation service, prominent among those to go down the harbors and meet the liner Monday morning, besides Mayor Hylan, will be a special committee representing the Aero Club of America, led by Alan R. Hawley, president of the club.

The 5000 men who arrive Monday come from England and will be sent to camps on Long Island before demobilization.

## BUSINESS MEN TO AID READJUSTMENT

Conference at Atlantic City to  
Consider Reconstruction in  
United States, and Form a  
National Advisory Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—A definite program of industrial readjustment will be put forward by United States business men at the great congress of industrial war service committees to be held at Atlantic City, on Dec. 3, 4, 5 and 6, under direction of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Accredited representatives of 377 industries will meet to take up all phases of reconstruction work, and the benefit of their advice and counsel will be offered to the government through an industrial advisory federation which is to be created. This federation will speak through a small executive committee made up of the strongest men that can be found in industry.

In a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, President Wilson has declared that the government will welcome the views of business men in the transition from war to peace conditions. The organization to be created at Atlantic City will offer an opportunity for industry to express itself on these problems in concrete fashion.

The program for the conference lists the following as speakers at the general sessions, with the subjects which they will discuss:

Harry A. Wheeler, president Chamber of Commerce of the United States, "The Purposes of the Conference."

William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, "Our Opportunity and Obligation in International Trade."

Benedict Crowell, Assistant Secretary of War, "Demobilization in Relation to Industry."

James A. Farrell, "Foreign Trade."

John D. Rockefeller Jr., "Representation in Industry."

Paul M. Warburg, former member of the Federal Reserve Board, "Finance After the War."

Other speakers probably will be added to the program later.

## SMALL NATIONS ASK VOICE IN PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The League of Small and Subject Nationalities, composed of men and women from 32 small nations and their American sympathizers, has sent a resolution to President Wilson asking him to secure representation for them at the Peace Conference.

In France, where, hitherto, electors had voted for political views but not for any particular government to execute them, the government that lasted over 12 months was phenomenal for in such conditions, no government was ever able to put anything through.

An unstable Legislature produced confusion and anarchy, and he therefore appealed to the electors to choose wisely, and when they had chosen, to support whomever they choose. Regarding Mr. Asquith's implied suspicions of the Tory Party's conversion, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that Mr. Asquith was the first head of the Coalition Government, and the personnel of the government was the same as that of the present Coalition, except that the first contained Lord Lansdowne, and the second Viscount Milner.

Mr. Lloyd George asked whether it was likely that, had Mr. Asquith remained in power, he would have bid adieu farwell to those who had worked with him during the war, declaring that while he could trust his country's fate to them in war, he was going to reconstruct England by himself. For his part, Mr. Lloyd George declared, he had had a test for two years of what was called the conversion, and he was quite sure that conversion was the right word.

War had deepened the sympathies and opened the eyes of them all. It was fear that was the greatest obstacle to reform, and fears had disappeared. Hope had come instead, and faith and charity. The touchstone of common sacrifice had made a

## PREMIER EXPLAINS HIS ALLIANCE WITH UNIONIST LEADERS

Mr. Lloyd George, in Reply to  
Mr. Asquith, Declares Con-  
version of Unionists to Pro-  
gressive Policy a Reality

Special cable to The Christian Science  
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday).—The last few days have been marked by further statements as to their position from the Prime Minister and Mr. Asquith. The latter, speaking at Huddersfield on Thursday after again denouncing the holding of a general election at the present juncture, attacked the endorsement of the Coalition candidates by the Premier and Mr. Bonar Law, and replied to the former's reference at Wolverhampton to the Maurice debate. Mr. Asquith declared that the sole offense of the Liberals, who had failed to secure endorsement, was their refusal to bind themselves by a blind pledge in advance to the policies needed to make up what was called, a reliable majority.

Continuing, he denied the truth of the Premier's Wolverhampton statement that the debate and division on the Maurice affair concerned the question of the single appointment, declaring that the unity of command was an accomplished fact nearly six weeks before the Maurice letter appeared, and there was no act in his parliamentary career for which he was less repentant or ashamed than the motion he made in connection with it.

Regarding the new Parliament, he urged that Liberals should be free to support the converted Tories so long as they were whole-hearted, and said it was something to have Mr. Bonar Law's endorsement of the Coalition manifesto, which promised some excellent measures of social reform for which all Liberals were aiming to give not only sympathy but actual support.

There were points of capital importance, such as that of free trade, regarding which, however, he considered they should keep their powder dry, and the electorate should return to Parliament a body of independent Liberals, fettered by no pledges, to think and speak freely, and to act, not in a party, but in a larger and higher sense.

The following day, Mr. Lloyd George at Newcastle said that at the election the people would not be choosing a party, and when the elector recorded his vote, he would not be deciding whether he was Liberal, Conservative, Unionist, or Labor, and so on. What they would be deciding were the lines upon which the country was to be reconstructed, and who was to undertake that task. Doubtless the time would come when they would fall back into parties, but his plea was they should not do so until forced to do it, and what he would like to see at the coming election, was a combination of the best elements in all parties. It was vastly important that the country should be satisfied, not merely about the policy adopted, but about those who were to execute it.

Frankly speaking, there were three choices before the constituencies in this latter matter of an executive. The electors might choose a government run by Ramey Macdonald and Arthur Henderson, while the second group, which consisted of old colleagues of his and regarding whom he would say nothing, was led by Mr. Asquith and his friends. The third group was that represented by the present government. He knew of no alternative to these three groups. When, the Premier continued, they heard of unpledged candidates, it meant candidates who were only half pledged, namely, men only pledged to one thing; that mattered, and not pledged to other things that mattered just as much.

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# PARTY LEADERS ARE ACTIVE IN BRITISH ELECTIONS' CAMPAIGN

change. At least, he would continue to believe it until it was disproved.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George repeated his previous charge that the Government's difficulties in securing unity in the allied strategy were made use of in Parliament by a section of the Liberal Party, and declared that was why he appealed to the electorate to support the men who had given the Coalition consistent support during the last two years, whether they were Unionist or Liberal, a question regarding which Mr. Bonar Law and himself had drawn no distinction.

**Kaiser to Be Held Responsible**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
NEWCASTLE, England (Saturday)—When receiving the freedom of the city of Newcastle yesterday, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the government had referred the question of responsibility for the invasion of Belgium and the conduct of the war to some of the greatest jurists in the country, who unanimously concluded that the Kaiser was guilty of an indictable offense, for which he should be held responsible.

## FORMER PREMIER'S FREE TRADE POLICY

**Mr. Asquith's Election Address Says No Tampering With Free Trade Essentials; and Effective Irish Home Rule**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. Asquith has issued his address to electors of East Fife, which he has represented since 1886. It declares: "Among us, there must be no tampering with the essentials of free trade, and self-government for Ireland must be promptly translated from statutory right into working reality."

Regarding reconstruction, it quotes Mr. Asquith's Manchester declaration, that in everything concerning it, he would be prepared to adopt for himself, and to recommend to his friends as an appropriate watchword, "a national minimum" which, in concrete terms, he understands to mean, they ought not to be content until every British citizen has in his possession, or within reach, a standard of existence, physical, intellectual, moral, and social, which makes life worth living and not only does not block, but opens the roads to its best and highest possibilities.

"But I am not bound, as none of us should be, to any cut-and-dried program," the address continues. "I will give whole-hearted support, reserving in regard to Liberal measures complete freedom of judgment and action, to any policy from any quarter. Liberal, Unionist, or Labor, which proceeds on these lines, and is animated by this spirit. The best security for a successful prosecution of such a policy is that, in accord with our tradition, it should be subject to full scrutiny in a free atmosphere by a representative House of Commons. For that purpose it is essential that every elector should claim, and should exercise, unfettered liberty of choice."

## WAR METHODS IN PEACE DEPLORED

**Charles E. Hughes, in New York Speech, Warns of Tendency Toward Centralized Power**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—Speaking of conditions following the war, Charles Evans Hughes, before the Institute of Arts and Sciences on Saturday, said that America was unworthy of her victory if she looked forward with timidity. Americans had not, he said, defeated an insensate ambition to become victims of their own inability to govern themselves. Answering his question, "In saving the world have we lost our republic?" Mr. Hughes, declaring that private enterprise is more efficient than governmental management, said: "We cannot afford to ignore the fact that inefficiency is the blight upon our public undertakings."

Mr. Hughes said that the "astounding spectacle of centralized control which we have witnessed has confused many and turned the heads of some. So far as we have harnessed our strength for war, we were acting under the Constitution, and not in violation of it. Wherever in the desire to take advantage of the situation for the purpose of fastening some new policy upon the country there has been resort to arbitrary power through acts unjustified by real or substantial relation to a state of actual war, such acts will receive the condemnation they deserve when they are brought to the determination of the proper tribunals."

"With the ending of the war we find ourselves with the familiar constitutional privileges and restrictions, and it behooves officers of the government to realize that to make a pretense of military exigency for ulterior purposes when military necessity has ceased is simply an abuse of power which will not be permitted to escape censure. The immediate purpose should be to readjust as soon as may be, not to use war powers to control peace conditions, or proceeding essentially vicious and constituting the most serious offense against our institutions. Peace policies must be prosecuted with the authority and distribution of powers and according to the methods which pertain to peace."

## COALITION UPHELD BY MR. CHURCHILL

**Minister of Munitions Regrets Liberal Opposition to Premier and Urges Bold Policy to Secure Fruits of Victory**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
DUNDEE, Scotland (Thursday)—At a meeting of the Dundee Liberal Association yesterday, Mr. Winston Churchill, Minister of Munitions, said it was unthinkable that they should allow the splendor of their victory to be filched from them by the ne'er-do-wells and degenerated, or pacifists and defeatists, who would have led them to a shameful surrender and were now coming forward as apostles and trustees of the truth. He knew, he continued, there were numerous Liberal candidates who were now anxious to give the Coalition Government their support, but found themselves confronted with Conservative opposition. All he could say was, he knew that the Prime Minister had earnestly desired to secure the return to parliament of the largest possible number of Liberal supporters, but it had been unhappily impossible to induce that portion of the Liberal party which had been associated with Mr. Asquith, to share with them the burden and weight of government.

He greatly regretted it, but it would be far worse for the country if, instead of there being temporary, and he trusted, not deep, division between the portions of the great Liberal army, there had been a complete breakdown in the unity of the government, as between the two great parties. He was quite certain that no one party alone could have steered the country through the difficulties they were now encountering. In the steps which would have to be undertaken for the reconstruction, bringing home the armies and reviving prosperity, the government must combine all the elements of strength willing to rally to the national cause.

Wednesday—Mr. Churchill devoted the greater part of his election address yesterday to the argument that a League of Nations is no substitute for the supremacy of the British fleet. There were some interruptions to begin with, but eventually Mr. Churchill made himself heard.

After a tribute to the navy and a reference to its preparedness at the outbreak of war, he declared that nothing in the world, no arguments however specious, no appeals however seductive, must lead them to abandon that naval supremacy on which the country's existence depended. And not only their own country's existence, the British Navy for the third time in history had preserved the freedom of the world against a military tyrant, and without it, not only would all be lost, but the whole world would be cast back for centuries.

He was a hopeful and sincere advocate of a League of Nations, and he hoped to see not only secret diplomacy, but what was no less important, secret armaments, rendered impossible. But the League of Nations was no substitute for the supremacy of the British fleet. That was a matter on which they must stand on their guard. The defeatists' attack upon Great Britain's safety and greatness was unceasing, and presented itself ever in a new form.

Having previously urged a negotiated peace, they were now arguing that an expensive navy had become unnecessary and the League of Nations would take its place. They must be ready with their answer, Mr. Churchill declared, adding that this first point led him directly to his second, namely, British Liberalism, which was the counterpart of British naval supremacy.

He used the expression in no narrow, nor merely party sense, but in a wider sense, for the British people was and long had been by universal admission a free, democratic and liberal-minded nation.

Now, in the hour of triumph, it was all the more important not to forget those simple fundamentals of justice, freedom, toleration, and humanity, which, not less than their fleets and armies, had carried their fame into every land. Naval supremacy was vital to them, but if they were to be entrusted with that tremendous trust for all nations, they must continue in the paths of sober virtue which their fathers and grandfathers followed.

Their greatness owed as much to the ideals of Gladstone as to the victories of Nelson. From the battle of Trafalgar to the end of the Nineteenth Century they were absolutely supreme at sea. All other nations together could not have faced them. Did they abuse their power? Did they misapply this enormous advantage?

On the contrary they were the only nation whose ports were open to the whole world, whose markets were unrestricted by any tariff, whose coastwise trade was not held as a national monopoly. Even their kith and kin from the United States, whose aid and affection had been so dear to them, had never practiced that broad and liberal policy which the British people for 100 years of unchallenged supremacy had shown upon the sea. And the present tremendous victory, staggering and astounding in its completeness, was not only a triumph of their fleet and armies; it was a triumph of their political ideas. They had beaten the Germans, not only out of their trenches, but out of their political system also.

British institutions had proved better than theirs, not only for peace but for war, and now let them be careful

## WHY G. N. BARNES LEFT LABOR PARTY

**Labor Leader Says He Severed Connection With Party Because It Put Forward Bolshevist Candidate to Contest Seat**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
GLASGOW, Scotland (Saturday)—Opening his election campaign in the Corbals Division of Glasgow on Friday, Mr. G. N. Barnes explained his position and why he left the Labor Party. He saw, he said, no inconsistency in the fact that whereas he supported the Prime Minister and Mr. Bonar Law on the platform he did not sign their subsequent circulars. He appeared on the platform because for over two years he had been closely associated with them in the prosecution of the war and believed them equally desirous of carrying that cooperation into the peace period. When it came, however, to signing documents recommending candidates against members of his own organization he felt he could not do it and frankly said so. That did not mean, however, any disagreement with his colleagues, who quite respected his position as he did theirs.

People thought, he continued, that he left the Labor Party because of a recent resolution calling Labor ministers out of the government. Nothing of the kind. He had left it before and because John Maclean had come into the constituency under the Labor Party's auspices as a Bolshevist candidate against the policy for which he, Mr. Barnes, was acting on the Labor Party's behalf.

It would have been cowardly on his part to have run away and left the field to a Bolshevist candidate, Mr. Barnes continued, and, therefore, if anyone called upon him to label himself he wanted nothing better than to be called anti-Bolshevist. Bolshevism meant pulling down the pillars of society and he wanted to build up. He left it to the Labor Party to say how they accounted for the fact that while the leaders of the Labor Party were anti-Bolshevist, Mr. Maclean was being run as a Labor candidate.

Personally, he felt in honor bound to stay in the government, until peace was secured and in or out of the government he was going to support the government that had won the war as against those who, had their advice been taken, would have lost it.

## REPARATION IN KIND FOR CRUELTY CASES

**British Government to Accept No Excuses for Ill-Treatment of Prisoners—Responsible Officials May Be Indicted**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The inter-departmental committee on prisoners of war reports nearly 20,000 British prisoners as already repatriated, and states that the German Higher Command has been informed that the British Government will accept no excuses for failure to deliver the prisoners in good condition, and full reparation will be exacted for any unnecessary suffering of such prisoners.

If reparation in kind cannot be made, it will be made in person by the officials responsible. The German Higher Command has replied that the German Government fully realizes the serious nature of the situation, and will do its utmost to alleviate the British prisoners' condition.

## Decision Regarding Prisoners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A message from Berlin announces that the Berlin Council of People's Commissioners has decided to appoint a commission to investigate the charge that the treatment of war prisoners in Germany violated international law. The commission will be empowered to take evidence on oath without respect to persons, and to compel guilty parties from the army without pension, and with reservation permitting of their prosecution under criminal law.

## German Appeal to War Prisoners

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The 1500 civilian war prisoners, who reached Hull from Ruhlben yesterday, carried copies of a manifesto supplied them before departure by the Soldiers and Workmen's Council. The manifesto read in part: "You are witnesses of the revolution and are the first ones to leave our country after it. What you have seen in camp, as well as in Berlin lately, judge impartially. It took four long years for the German people, who never have hated you, to come into their own. Four years spent in this camp have left their marks on some of you. Do not hold the German people responsible for it. They have suffered more than you. History will record the years you have spent in camp, and how you have bravely borne your captivity. We congratulate you on your bearing, that nothing ever broke your spirit or made you lose faith. The German people are now on the path to freedom. Like you, the German people now stand at the open door of liberty, almost blinded by the brightness of the light emanating from the sun of freedom. Therefore leave without any ill feeling or hatred, and do not hold the German people responsible for deeds committed by their former autocratic leaders. Tell your countrymen that the former ruling classes are utterly powerless and that the German people have taken firmly the reins of government in their hands. Tell them it would be a grievous mistake to prevent the supply of foodstuffs to Germany because some excitement still prevails."

## AMERICANIZATION CONTINUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
ALBANY, New York—On Dec. 15 the State Council of Defense will cease its work, but the information division will continue till July 1 and the Bureau of Americanization of Aliens will proceed until that time, under the state Department of Education.

## WHY G. N. BARNES LEFT LABOR PARTY

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## PEACE COUNCIL OF WOMEN NOT FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—New York women who have been most insistent that the United States should send a woman delegate to the Peace Conference are not enthusiastic over the proposal of Miss Jane Addams, founder of the Woman's Peace Party, that a peace council of women be held at The Hague after the real Peace Conference at Versailles is ended. Miss Mary Garrett Hay, president of the Women's City Club and chairman of the New York City Woman Suffrage party, who favors the appointment of a woman delegate to the Peace Conference, said that since the business of peace is in the hands of one official peace convention of all the Allies, there was no occasion for women to hold a convention to discuss it. "We should keep our hands off unless we can have real representation, in a place of power where we can accomplish something," she said. "I do not believe in women forming separate organizations for any cause; it is much better to work side by side with men."

## RETURN OF TROOPS TO BE HASTENED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The War Department expects to bring back home in December 150,000 or 175,000 men, says General March. To accomplish this, it will use in addition to army transports and converted cargo boats, enough old battleships and cruisers to furnish an additional carrying capacity for 25,000 men. Shipping experts expect to transport 300,000 monthly when the demobilization is under full speed.

General March corrected an erroneous impression that the 27th and 30th divisions, reported as withdrawn from the British lines, had been designated for early return to the United States. These two divisions, he explained, have been returned to Pershing's command and had not been assigned for transportation home.

The total number of troops already designated for early discharge in the United States was given as 649,000. Today 46,387 men have been mustered out of the camps in this country. The schedule under which the department is working calls for the release of an average of 1000 men per camp per day.

The new casualty reports add 26,606 names to the American total for the war. The summary announced last week totaled 236,117, including 2163 prisoners. General March said he did not think the number of prisoners would be increased materially by the new figures, indicating the probable total to Nov. 26 would be 254,886.

Reports from General Pershing show that American soldiers captured by Germany are returning to the American lines from day to day, and the department has received no report of mistreatment of them by the enemy.

General Pershing has been directed by President Wilson to confer the dis-

tinguished service medal on General Bliss, Lieut.-Generals Liggett and Bullard and Major-Generals Dickman, McAndrews and Harbord.

Revised army estimates for the coming year resulted in cutting the \$13,000,000,000 of army appropriations to less than \$9,000,000,000, General March announced.

## Obstacle to State Cooperation

NEW YORK, New York—The Fifth Avenue Association's project to have the governors of all the states cooperate in decorating Fifth Avenue for the home-coming of American troops from abroad has found objection on the part of Mayor Hylan. In a letter to Robert Grier Cooke, president of the Fifth Avenue Association, the Mayor explained that while the reception committee he has appointed would welcome cooperation from organizations within the city, it was his understanding that the War Department planned to return the troops from the several states to their various training camps for demobilization, which would make it impracticable even if it were advisable to ask for aid from the other states.

## ADVICE TO PARTIES IN IRISH ELECTIONS

**Agreement Between Sinn Fein and Nationalists to Avoid Defeat Through Split Vote Is Urged in Letter to Lord Mayor**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Sinn Feiners' decision to contest all nine Belfast and other Ulster seats having rendered it probable that the Unionist Party will benefit and capture a number of Nationalist seats, the Roman Catholic hierarchy has addressed a communication to the Lord Mayor of Dublin asking him to take the matter in hand and appealing to the Nationalist and Sinn Fein parties to endeavor to avert the situation. It proposes that the Lord Mayor, in conjunction with Mr. John Dillon and Professor de Valera, or in the latter's absence, John McNeill, should divide the representation of the Ulster seats equally and the full Nationalist strength should propose an adopted candidate in each constituency. It also expresses a hope that a similar arrangement may be more widely adopted, especially where a similar need exists.

Simultaneously, the Archbishop of Dublin has issued a letter in which he deeply regrets the apparent failure hitherto "of the promising effort recently made in reference to the coming elections to bring about practical arrangements between the two parties now claiming the support of Nationalist Ireland, arrangements that would involve no sacrifice or principle on either side, and that would, or at all events might, have the effect of saving our unfortunate country from the common enemy."

"If," the letter continues, "the leaders prove obstructive in this matter, has the public spirit of the country been so deadened by the leading-string policy of the past that the people are incapable, even in the present crisis, of acting for themselves?"

## SERBIANS FAVOR NEUTRAL DYNASTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Illinois—An appeal to the United States Government and the governments of France and Great Britain made by a congress of Serbians in session here, that the Allies permit no part of the land occupied by the Jugo-Slavs or its people to be severed from the newly-formed union, was wired to President Wilson on Sunday night in order to reach him before he leaves for the Peace Conference.

The congress of Serbians declared in favor of union of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes under the natural dynasty of Karageorgevich, now represented by King Peter. It was the feeling of the Serbs at the congress that it is better to have a kingdom at the present time than to attempt the formation of a republic. The reason for this, as expressed by some at the convention, was that it would prevent any expression of Bolshevism.

A resolution was passed declaring that the Serbs in America refuse to recognize the Jugo-Slav National Council at Washington as now constituted, and until the new council is appointed the Serbians will recognize as their official spokesman only the Serbian National Defense League.

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## LABOR PARTY PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION

**Comprehensive Scheme of British Labor Includes Abolition of Secret Diplomacy and Withdrawal From Russia**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Labor Party's recently issued election manifesto, "Labor's Call to the People," and after declaring that the Labor Party, having left the Coalition, is appealing to men and women of the country with a program that is a challenge to reaction, the manifesto states that labor claims no mean share in the achievement of victory, since not only have the workers supplied the bulk of the fighting forces, and sustained the war burden at home, but the democratic diplomacy, which would make it impracticable even if it were advisable to ask for aid from the other states.

The peace which labor demands, the manifesto continues, is a peace of international cooperation. It declares absolutely against secret diplomacy and any form of economic war, and demands as an essential part of the peace treaty an international labor charter, incorporated in the very structure of the league of free peoples. Labor welcomes the extension of liberty and democracy in Europe. It has warned the Coalition that opposition to the forward young democracies of the Continent, and especially intervention on the side of European reaction, will be disastrous.

Labor demands the immediate withdrawal of the allied forces from Russia.

In the interest of world democracy, it stands for immediate restoration of the workers' international.

The fundamental ideas which Labor claims as allied war aims, it will apply to the British subject peoples. Freedom for Ireland and India it claims as democratic rights, and it will extend to all subject peoples the right of self-determination within the British commonwealth of free nations.

Having further declared that Labor's appeal is not a sectional one, the manifesto states that it is, however, specially directed to men who have fought the nation's battles abroad, and to men and women workers at home, and the document proceeds to demand the destruction of all war time measures in restraint of civil or industrial liberty, repeal of the Defense of the Realm Act, complete abolition of conscription and the release of all political prisoners.

Labor, it declares, stands for free citizenship, free Parliament, free speech and against the domination of the press by sinister political influences. It further pronounces land nationalization a vital necessity, and demands at least 1,000,000 new houses to be built immediately at the State's expense and a really comprehensive public health act, coordinating all health authorities, based on prevention rather than cure, and free from servile or inquisitorial features.

The labor manifesto states that it will also press for real public education, free and open to all, with maintenance scholarships, without distinction of class, and justice to teachers.

"Labor," it continues, "will resist every attempt to place burdens upon the poor by indirect taxation. Labor is firm against tariffs, and for free trade. The way to deal with unfair competition of imports, and under created conditions, is not by tariffs but by international labor legislation, which will make sweating impossible. In paying the war debt, Labor will place the burden on the broadest backs by a special tax on capital. Those who have made fortunes out of the war must pay for the war, and Labor will insist on a heavily graduated direct taxation with a raising of the exemption limit. This is what Labor means by conscription of wealth."

"In industry, Labor demands immediate nationalization and democratic

control of the vital public services, such as mines, railways, shipping, armaments, and electric power; the fullest recognition and utmost extension of trade unionism, both in private employment and in public services. It works for an altogether higher status for labor, which will mean also better pay and conditions. The labor manifesto is first step, and with this must come abolition of the menace of unemployment, recognition of the universal right to work or maintenance, legal limitation of hours of labor, and drastic amendment of acts dealing with factory conditions, safety, and workmen's compensation. The manifesto adds that Labor has always stood for equal rights for both sexes, and there must be no sex party. The Labor Party is the woman's party, and it also stands with the cooperative movement in its insistence on reasonable food prices and fair distribution, and resistance to unfair taxation.

The Labor program, the manifesto concludes, is comprehensive and constructive. It is designed to build a new world and to build it by constitutional means. It is a program of national and international justice, founded on permanent democratic ideas.

## BETTER CURRENCY IN NORTH RUSSIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Treasury announces that in view of the confused currency conditions in Northern Russia, the British Government has decided to assist the provisional government there in establishing a new ruble currency at a fixed exchange rate of 40 rubles to one pound sterling. An office of conversion has been accordingly established in Archangel with power to issue such ruble notes in exchange for sterling notes received. It will be deposited at the Bank of England and held as an inalienable reserve to insure convertibility of notes into sterling at rates stated. An experienced British financier has been appointed to advise the provisional government regarding the arrangement.

## PROFESSOR MASARYK REACHES LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Saturday)—Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk reached London on Friday from the United States on his way to assume the presidential office at Prague. He received an official welcome from a company which included Mr. Balfour's representative and the Tzcho-Slovak Chargé d'Affaires, while a guard of honor was provided and a Grenadier Guards' band played the Tzcho-Slovak national anthem, as the President alighted.

## PAINT MEN IN CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The share which the paint, oil and varnish trades of the United States will take in the readjustment of business during the next few years will be discussed by merchants and trade authorities at the convention of the National Paint Association to be held in this city during the next three days.

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

There will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder at McAlester, Oklahoma, on December 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1918, the coal and asphalt deposits, leased and unleased, in the Choctaw and Chickasaw National Forests, Oklahoma, by the United States Government.

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## AS SPAIN NOW SEES PRESIDENT WILSON

Downfall of Germany Produces  
Sudden Change of Heart in  
Monarchical Spain, Which  
Welcomes Nations League

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As a study in the effect of strong influences upon human and national susceptibilities, nothing could be more entertaining than the new Spanish attitude toward Mr. Wilson, President of the United States, his actions and his aims. Two months ago he occupied a smaller place in the Spanish attention than the enterprising person who recently robbed the Prado museum of some of its priceless treasures, or any other individual of peculiar and temporary notoriety. Spaniards had heard of Mr. Wilson, but they cared little for him.

This attitude, he said, was not discouraged by the best newspapers on the monarchical and governmental side; for, realizing the pregnant tendencies of the times, and the doubtful and trembling situation of Spain, they have printed as little as possible about republics and especially about the most successful of them. They have not encouraged their people to give any attention to republican questions of any kind. On the other hand these high-class and most responsible journals have never wearied of pointing out to their readers and drumming into their ears the tremendous moral of the Russian collapse. There, they say, are your revolutions! There is your overthrow of old monarchies! There is your effort toward republicanism! Do you like it? Day by day more unpalatable news comes from Russia of the machinations of Trotsky and Lenin, and their sad effects, editorial notes are printed about them, and always the moral has been driven home as hard as it could be—no revolutions, no republics, stick to monarchies.

Sentences such as these have appeared almost identically over and over again, and a journal of no less consequence than La Epoca, foremost of the Conservative and monarchical publications, has most insistently pursued that policy of driving home to the Spaniards the moral of unhappy Russia. It will readily be comprehended that in the steady pursuit of such a policy as this, the significance and intention of which are so apparent, there is small place for mention of President Wilson, much less praise for him and the great institution he represents. Besides, Spain believed for a long time that Germany would at least come level out of the war, and in that case all warm advocacy of monarchies would be justified and there would be no need to bother about presidents. Early this year most of the newspapers felt it to be necessary to print much about the ways and achievements of the United States, seeing what was happening in France, but still nothing about the constitutional system.

Suddenly things have become very different. Spain is enormously interested in Mr. Wilson. It has been impressed by events on the western front, the appeals of Germany, and the scheme for the League of Nations which it feels now it should join at once. Except in the democratic journals no mention of such a thing had ever been made, even remotely, until the last week or two. Mr. Wilson's name was recently to be seen in very large capital letters at the head of three articles on the same page in one newspaper. For the time being Señores Maura and Dato and even Señor Ventosa, the Food Controller, have become almost as nothing to him. La Epoca, which had ignored him, has printed a detailed biography beginning with the words, "The whole world hangs today on the attitude of the President of the United States."

It goes on to say that "never has a man had greater power or assumed greater responsibility," and at the end of the long account of his career, it describes him as "a tall man, extremely slender, with expressive eyes, intelligent and cold, he is a very remarkable orator who expresses his ideas persuasively." It finishes by saying that "this is the man who is called upon to decide the future of humanity at a critical moment."

This new interest begins to take a certain practical shape in some quarters. Barcelona has keener perceptions than most other parts of Spain, and upon points of national progress it may well be said that the views and inclinations it expresses are more sincere and less a matter of windy words than those of other centers. An honor therefore from Barcelona has value, and it is this community that is the first in Spain to offer a compliment to the President. The Ayuntamiento or Municipal Council (which, in passing, one may say was the first in Spain—and there are still only very few—to receive large numbers of Parisian children as their guests, during the period of the war) has determined to confer upon him the dignity of honorary citizen of the municipality.

It might be mentioned that young relatives of the Alcalde, or Mayor, fight on the side of the Allies with the Foreign Legion. That is one thing. Another is the fact that a number of prominent members of the Spanish Federal Republican Party have subscribed for an address to the President, and this has just been formally delivered to the American Embassy in Madrid. It is in Spanish, and translated, is as follows: "The loftiness and prudence with which you have been able to interpret our doctrines and aspirations in the world conflict, the happy ending of which we shall soon witness, are sufficient to justify this humble homage; but we consider ourselves doubly

called upon to manifest the fervent applause of our party because with admirable opportunism, you have formulated the future League of Nations of which our unforgettable chief and master, El y Margall, made a forecast on June 22, 1894, when composing the concluding paragraphs of our program."

Now, in the editorial way, La Epoca—which it may again be mentioned is the organ of Señor Dato, the Foreign Minister, comes back to Mr. Wilson's program and the League of Nations, with a statement upon its "Antecedents and Difficulties." This article, the first of its kind, begins by saying that it is time Spaniards began to preoccupy themselves with Mr. Wilson's program of peace, because all the countries of the world revolve around it, and it would be madness if Spaniards thought they might escape that organization which was drawn up with the object of removing to the utmost possible distance in the world the specter of another war. "To the best of our capacity," it says, "we are disposed, not to imitate the example of the ostrich by hiding our heads, but to examine the meaning of the American President's program and the consequences of its realization. The dominant point in Mr. Wilson's 14 pacific conclusions is that of the League of Nations. Humanity has suffered so much in this struggle, it weighs so heavily on the afflicted peoples, that all the belligerents desire intensely that the tragedy may never be repeated. It is for this reason that the League of Nations has made such progress in the minds of all peoples. To replace the 'homo hominibus lupus' by a sentiment of universal fraternity which shall bind all countries together—it is so seductive!"

Somewhat curiously the article then goes on to put forward the various precedents for the idea and to indicate Mr. Wilson's lack of originality, and the fountains from which he must have drawn his inspiration, which, it says, he, having been a natural scientist before he was a politician, must have known how to borrow from history in the conception of his scheme. The writer first refers to ideas entertained in ancient Greece. "Since then," he says, "how many times has humanity, through the medium of its princes and its philosophers, dreamt generously of the establishment of the League of Nations which would produce perpetual peace. And time and again the dream collapsed because men are not angels." Then the writer gives a list of personages of the past who have had this idea, and asks who does not remember the effort of the King of Hungary in 1461, for which the French monarch, Louis XI, convoked an assembly of kings and princes with the object of reconstituting Europe afresh. Who, he asks, is unaware of the efforts of Henry IV of France with James I of England, pursuing the same object?

The writer does not here seem to take any account of the fact that Mr. Wilson's scheme is not at all an affair of kings and princes but of peoples. Considering what has been proposed by historians and philosophers," he refers to an idea for the federation of free states suggested by Kant and says, "Perhaps the spiritual relationship between Mr. Wilson and Kant explains why the American President places his talent and the effort of his people at the service of the idea conceived of by the philosopher of Königsberg. All these generous ideas fell through an excess of idealism. Man has lived so far in a perpetual state of struggle, and the formulas invented to give stability to peace have been broken."

And from this point it is enough to say that, while by no means unfriendly to the idea, feeling indeed that, as it were, to be on the safe side Spain must get in quickly, and that for the sake of peace and its necessities, all nations should adopt the idea with enthusiasm, the writer delicately implies his doubts as to the final success of the project.

## NORTH CAROLINA COURT CENTENNIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Lawyers of North Carolina are planning to make the celebration of the centennial of the Supreme Court of North Carolina a notable event. This will take place on Jan. 4, at which time the North Carolina Bar Association will meet and take charge of the exercises. There will be speeches by Judge R. W. Winston of Raleigh, Thurston T. Hicks of Henderson and Marshall DeLancey Haywood, librarian of the court. Responses to the addresses will be made by Chief Justice Walter Clark.

The act of the Legislature of 1819, which created the Supreme Court, provided for three judges at a salary of \$2500 each, payable semi-annually. The judges were commissioned by the Governor and held office during good behavior. The courts were held in the city of Raleigh twice in every year, on May 20 and Nov. 20. The court is now composed of a chief justice and four associate justices.

## UNITED STATES AID IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The cooperation of United States business men in China is needed for the commercial and political development of Asia, says R. Yamashina, vice-president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, who is heading a Japanese mission from five chambers of commerce in Japan in a tour of the United States. In an address here, he said: "As we have come to America to learn things about your country, we in turn want you American people to come to the orient and see and learn more of the immense resources which today lie idle in the continent of the Asiatic awaiting your help along the lines of development."

## THE WORLD'S FOOD SITUATION

The following article is the second installment of a statement by David Franklin Houston, Secretary of Agriculture in the United States on the agricultural and food situations in America in their relations to those of other countries. The first installment appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 30.

The foreign demand will be for a great variety of foods and feedstuffs, but especially for certain kinds of fats. It is, therefore, highly probable that prices for current supplies, for the harvests of this year, both because of large foreign needs and of continuing domestic demands, will remain reasonably high and remunerative to producers.

When we come to consider the situation which will prevail a year from now and what should be done in respect to further production, particularly in planning planting operations for next spring, we encounter more difficulty in making a forecast. There are too many unknown factors. We must remember that European nations will omit nothing to produce those things with reference to which they can get a prompt response; that is, bread grains and feedstuffs. If conditions settle down and order is restored, all pains will be taken to systematize production and to have those countries become as fully self-sustaining as possible. Again, in all probability, restrictions on trade movement will gradually be removed and ocean as well as land transportation will return to normal in due course. They will doubtless improve in the near future. Foreign nations will more and more look to their former distant sources of supply. We know that, while the Argentine crop this year was not as good as it has been, it was reasonably large. Argentina also had a surplus. The Australian crop was satisfactory and there, too, were considerable surplus stores. Algeria, I am told, has a 25,000,000-bushel exportable surplus of wheat. We have witnessed in this country, as I have said, a record fall planting of wheat and the sowing of a large area of rye. We do not know how these crops will come through the winter. If the conditions should be favorable, we shall, of course, realize an unusual harvest. We shall not have available until after the beginning of the new year the estimates of live stock in this nation.

Much interest naturally attaches itself, now that fighting has ceased, to the matter of reconstruction or readjustment of industry and of agriculture. This involves, of course, the demobilization of the army, and the return not only of millions of men from military life to their former civilian pursuits, but also the release of a great number of laborers from industrial establishments which were greatly expanded to meet special war requirements. The process of demobilization is under way.

What shall we do with the men when they return from France, and what will become of those engaged in specialized war industries? Is it likely that we shall have to be concerned with the larger percentage of our boys? Will not those who have come from the farms, who own farms, who live on the farms, and who are a rule, return to them as quickly as possible? Certainly the farms need them. Many others have professions, trades, or occupations awaiting them. The experience of some of the nations to date, especially Canada, would seem to indicate that the greater percentage of the returning men will not call for special action on the part of the government. Canada has been in the war nearly five years. Many men have returned who could not be sent back to the army. A Canadian official told me that 90 per cent of the returning men did not wish to be bothered, and that they had to interest themselves, therefore, in only approximately 10 per cent. However, no one will hesitate to say that every consideration must be given to returning soldiers who have no places waiting for them, and who will be seeking new tasks.

Of course this country is not yet filled up. In a sense, we are pioneering it. It is estimated that there are 1,140,000,000 acres of tillable land in the United States and that only 367,000,000 acres are actually in cultivation. Of course, much of the best land, especially that most easily brought under cultivation and in reasonably easy reach of large consuming centers, is in use, though much of it, possibly 85 per cent, is not yielding full returns. Extension of the farmed area will consequently be made with greater expense for clearing, preparation, drainage, and irrigation, and for probable operation will involve marketing arrangements of a high degree of perfection and the discriminating selection of crops having a relatively high unit value.

We must consider this whole question in the light of the recent past and of the probable future developments. Many people think too much in terms of today. How many of you realize that this nation, in the 15 years from 1900 to 1915, gained a population of 22,000,000, nearly three-fifths that of the Republic of France, a nation with producing and consuming power probably greater than that of any South American country. It is estimated, also, that since the European war broke out our population has further increased nearly 3,250,000. We have taken care of this population. Those who have wished to farm have found places. Doubtless we shall gain 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 in the next 15 years, and these, too, we shall take care of. These, too, will benefit from agencies working for the betterment of rural life which, in point of scope, personnel, financial support, and effectiveness, excel those of any three nations in the world combined. It is an urgent duty of all these agencies to assist those who are entering upon agriculture for the first time. The last five years were especially

fruitful of legislation helpful to agriculture. The first striking achievement was the adoption of the Federal Reserve Act and the organization of the system. Anything that improves the finances of the nation, that makes them sound and enduring, helps every citizen. It seems providential that the reserve system should have been inaugurated before the breaking out of the European war. This war involved financial burdens and strains such as no economist imagined any country could stand; and yet this nation has, by reason of the operations of the Federal Reserve Board and of the reserve banks, proceeded in orderly fashion with its finances. It has met its own needs and has come to the rescue of the countries with which we are associated. In no former period, either of war or of peace, were we able to weather any considerable financial storm. During the Revolutionary War our finances were chaotic. We promptly suspended specie payments at the beginning of the War of 1812, and also when our Civil War came on. During the period of expansion in the '30s, we suspended specie payments and did not resume them for a number of years. In 1873, by reason of the over-trading following the Civil War, we had a suspension within a suspension. Twenty years later we were in trouble again, and in 1907 we had difficulties of a special and peculiar nature. What would have been the course of things if we had been less fortunately situated in this war no human being can tell.

The Federal Reserve Act not only enabled us to sustain our whole financial structure, and to permit all industries to survive the financial crisis, but it took special note of the farmers' needs. It permitted national banks to lend on real estate, and gave to farm paper a maturing period of six months. Later came the Farm Loan Act. Notwithstanding the fact that this measure was passed and the system put into operation in a time of great stress, it has made headway and furnished great relief. Other measures, well known to you, are the cooperative Agricultural Extension Act, the Federal Aid Road Act, and the Grain Standards, Cotton Futures, and Warehouse acts. I might add to this the provision creating a Bureau of Markets under which has been developed the most effective organization of its kind in the world with available funds this year of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000. The bureau is rendering valuable service to agriculture in very many directions. Particularly significant and helpful are its market news services, which are furnishing information of great value daily to producers throughout the Union, and have, in some sections, converted hazardous agricultural enterprises into successful businesses.

There remain other things to do. I can only sketch them. We must reach quickly as possible in full measure, the operations under the Federal Aid Road Act. You understand why they had to be contracted during the war. It is highly important that they be resumed. I need not emphasize before you the fact that good roads are prerequisite for better agriculture, for orderly distribution, and for a healthful and attractive country life. From unexpended balances of federal appropriations for the last few years, from state funds beyond what was necessary to meet the federal allotments, and from amounts available during the current fiscal year, we shall have for expenditure during the calendar year approximately \$75,000,000. Next year, if all the balances should be expended during this year, and we should have to rely solely on the funds accruing next year, we shall have from federal appropriation about \$20,000,000, and probably more than this amount from state sources. The states, in addition, will expend sums in excess of what they have assigned, or will assign, for federal aid road projects. Still it seems to me that we should take a further step—take this step not only because of the importance of good roads, but also because of the desirability of furnishing worthy projects on which unemployed labor during the period of readjustment may be engaged.

## AUTO SHOW IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK.—New York—The New York Automobile Dealers Association will hold a show here in February or March.



## Pears' Satisfies

The more particular a woman is about the toilet soap she uses, the more wonderfully satisfying she finds Pears'.

The touch of its rich, creamy lather is like velvet, yet it can be depended on to search the pores with insistent thoroughness.

Pears' Scented has a delicate perfume which is liked by many people. Others prefer the natural, wholesome fragrance of Pears' Unscented.

Sample (unscented) sent anywhere in the United States for 4c in stamps. Address Walter Janvier, Pears' U.S. Agent, 419 Canal St., New York, N.Y.

PEARS' SOAP

## GRANDPA ALLISON ON ARTISTS

The sun was casting its last bright rays on the spire of the little white church, set in the gap between the hills, as I came up the steep road from the spring. The twilight sounds of tinkling of cowbells, the cheep-cheep of the frogs, and the distant note of the first whippoorwill. The air was sweet with the odor of the small evening primroses along the roadside, which were about to open at the call of night. Suddenly the peace was broken by a tramping and scuff-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor  
"So it's you. Been ter the spring fer water, hev'n't yer?"

fling in the bushes of the blueberry pasture on my left, and a gruff voice called: "Git along with yer! What ever makes yer so pesky tonight?"

There emerged from the high blueberry bushes three figures, two sleek, buff-colored Jersey cows, followed by a lanky, familiar figure in blue overalls and torn felt hat. As they came through the bars of the pasture fence, I hailed Grandpa Allison with satisfaction, claiming him as my companion for the remainder of the way home.

"Sho," beamed Grandpa, his irritation with the momentary "peskiness" of the cows disappearing in a flash: "So it's you. Been ter the spring fer water, hev'n't yer?"

The rattle of wheels behind us caused Grandpa to hurry the cows, with many gentle slappings of the twigs he carried, into the ditch at the side of the road. As I followed the little procession, a carriage whirled past us, raising a cloud of dust. Through the dust, I could just distinguish the occupants of the rickety old buggy. One was a tall, slender man, with a brown beard, bareheaded and dressed in faded old tweeds, who sat hunched over the loosely held reins. Beside him sat meekly and silently a small, thin woman, with smoothly parted hair, in a quaint, old-fashioned dress. In her lap she held a rosy-cheeked, tow-headed baby, and with her free hand she was steadying a green painter's canvas, which rested against the dashboard.

This carriage load was familiar to both of us and, as we regained our place in the middle of the road, I snatched a glance at Grandpa Allison. On his face was an expression of mingled scorn and amusement. "Huh!" he snorted. "Been off paintin' the hull day, I s'pose, an' thinks he done a day's work! Them artists!"

I was expecting an outburst of this kind and so was ready for him.

"Now, Grandpa," I remonstrated. "I've lots of friends who are artists, and they're not such a bad lot. Some of them really work hard, too."

"Waal, no offense, no offense," said Grandpa reluctantly. "but this Curtis feller, now, he couldn't be a friend o' yorn, carryin' on es he does. You're a man o' sense."

I acknowledged the compliment, unnoted by Grandpa, who was extricating the cows from some bushes on which they were supping pleasantly.

"Come up here five year ago, I rented a farm, he did, and 'lowed as how he was goin' ter live the simple life. Gosh, it's simple all right! No winders nor nothin'. My son, Charles, he worked fer Curtis, an' I guess I know what he hed ter do. Nothin' fer

it, but he must take every winder n' the hull winder-frame out o' the house. N' no more n' that was done, but they pulled all the partitions out er the inside, n' there it be just like a barn. There ain't no furniture ter speak of neither, more'n a few beds n' chairs, n' they eat their vittles out under the apple tree in front er the house. Now, I ask yer, is thet common sense, er ain't it?"

"Then there's thet raft er children. Poor young uns! All goin' round barefooted, n' their hair flyin', n' no decent clothes ter their backs, hardly. I dunno es they know what is ter set down ter a mess o' proper vittles n' eat civilized like."

"But they do say," I ventured, "that Mr. Curtis is paid an immense sum for every picture he sells." (I well knew that every art gallery of consequence owned one or more of this man's pictures.)

"Oh, I've heerd tell o' that," exclaimed Grandpa, more exercised than before, "but what does he do with it when he gets it? Packs off ter Italy er some furrin' shore, n' lives like Rockefeller er some big-bug till the money's all gone. Then they all land back here n' the simple life agin. They're jest plumb crazy, that's all. Yer can't tell me! N' ef it's he's got ter paint, why don't he paint some pretty woods er streams er somethin', 'stead o' his homely little wife n' them scraggly lookin' children? I dunno nothin' 'bout art, but I know I'd rather hev picters o' scenery n' views like in my house, than queer-lookin' folks."

I chuckled inwardly, as my thoughts wandered to this portrait and that of these fantastic, picturesque children and their strange Madonna-like mother, so well known in the galleries and wrought with such exquisite miniature-like fineness and finish. I wanted to know what Mr. Curtis would have thought of Grandpa's vehement criticisms. Doubtless, he was entirely accustomed to such comment from the ignorant world at large.

"Well," I said finally, finding that Grandpa was looking at me, waiting for a reply, "there is a good deal to be said for landscapes, and I admit I have a leaning toward them myself, but you know it's great art to be able to paint lifelike portraits."

"Guy!" ejaculated Grandpa, "lifelike! I shouldn't want ter see myself er nobody else lifelike in a picter, ef I looked like them Curtis. Ef I was him, I'd rather paint Molly n' Jennie here," glancing with pride at the two fine Jerseys. "Ain't they took on fat good this summer?"

"They certainly have, and they wouldn't make a half-bad picture, with you driving them. Why don't you get Mr. Curtis to paint you?" I asked mischievously, as I turned in at my gate.

Grandpa stopped and regarded me pityingly. "Land sakes! What would I want a picter fer when I got the live critters themselves? I'd rather own them two cows 'n live decent 'n comfortable than paint all the picters n' live in all the Italian palaces in creation. Git erlong, Molly. Gid ap, Jennie."

## SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Following the announcement of the hope of the Department of the Interior that 5,000,000 school children may be mobilized into a school garden army in 1919, the Woman's Division of the State Council of National Defense has offered to encourage the planting of 300,000 school gardens in New York, each child pledging the raising of \$10 worth of food. The director of the New York State School Garden Army, commanding the work already done, announced that the most effective plan seems to be for garden work done under school control as a regular part of the program as is arithmetic or geography.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 490)

## Better Ocean Mail Service

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

By the lamentable loss of the Lusitania and other large mail steamers, the fast trans-Atlantic mail service has been reduced more than 50 per cent since pre-war days, and yet there never was a time when the united service of large and speedy mercantile shipping was so urgent. This class of ship is also required as an adjunct to our great new fleet of tramp steamers. About two and a half years ago our Congress voted the construction of five battle cruisers—the largest and fastest ships that ever floated—also four scout cruisers of the same speed—35 knots—and several of the greatest battleships, and more than a score of other war craft. Our navy has probably more than doubled its tonnage since pre-war time. The British Navy has been quadrupled during the same time, and now has a capacity exceeding 8,000,000 tons.

This latter is no menace to us. No British gun will ever be fired at an American ship, or town, again—except with a blank cartridge.

If this be so, would it not be an economic departure to adapt two or three of the large cruisers to our Atlantic mail service? This could easily be accomplished by adding superstructures combined with awning and shelter decks. These greatest vessels could make the Atlantic trip within three and one-third days from New York, and carry about 5000 passengers, as well as the mails. If these ships should ever be demanded for fighting units, they could quickly be reconverted to their original design. Some authorities, however, are firmly of the opinion that the time is rapidly approaching when such leviathans will be deemed obsolete as fighting machines.

(Signed) JOSEPH R. OLDHAM.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 20, 1918.

## AGAINST GERMAN GOODS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The British Empire Union has sent a cable message to the American Defense Society commending its stand against the importation and sale of German toys. Three representatives of the British Seamen's Union will make speeches in the United States against trade in German goods, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the society.

## ONE BOTTLE LASTS SEVERAL WEEKS

and makes wartime cooking perfectly satisfactory, as regards flavor, nourishment and appetizing taste. An Aid To Economy, is—

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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE  
It "wakes up" tasteless cooking.

## Down Puffs Wool Comfortables Wool Blankets

Holiday shoppers will find it both pleasant and profitable to visit this department of our store. We are showing a full line of Down Puffs, Wool Comfortables and Wool Blankets at prices that are both moderate and consistent with the high quality of all our goods.

## Down Puffs

In beautifully figured sateen. Each...\$11.75, \$13.50 and \$18

## Silk Down Puffs

We suggest that these make splendid holiday gifts of beauty and usefulness. Each...\$29, \$25, \$30 to \$55

## Wool Comfortables

Figured sateen with plain borders. Each...\$9.50 Plain colored mull comfortables. Each...\$10.50 and \$11.75 Figured and plain silk. Each...\$16.50, \$18, \$20 to \$35

## Wool Blankets

These are medium fine grades and the prices quoted offer an unusually favorable opportunity to secure a supply.

Single bed size, 60x80 inches. Pair...\$5, \$9, \$10 Double bed size, 70x82 inches. Pair...\$7.50, \$10.75, \$12, \$13.50 Extra sizes, 60x90, \$10 pair; 70x90, \$12 pair; 76x94, \$13.50 pair (First Floor, West Street Store)

T. D. Whitney  
Company

Everything in Linens  
37-39 Temple Place 25 West Street  
BOSTON, MASS.



## WILLIAM II SIGNS LEGAL ABDICATION

Former Kaiser Expects German Forces to Aid Those in Power to Protect People Against Foreign Domination

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—Following the announcement that the Berlin Government had communicated with the Kaiser to obtain his formal abdication, Berlin reports that to remove misunderstandings which have arisen regarding his abdication, William II has, in a proper legal document, renounced his rights to the Prussian and German Imperial crowns. Berlin gives the text of the document, which is dated Amerongen, Nov. 28, and signed William, as follows: "By the present instrument I renounce for ever my rights to the crown of Prussia and the rights to the German Imperial Crown. I release at the same time all the officials of the German Empire and Prussia and also all officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the Prussian Navy and Army and of contingents from confederated states from the oath of fidelity they have taken to me as their Emperor, King, and supreme chief. "I expect from them until a new organization of the German Empire exists that they will aid those who effectively hold the power in Germany to protect the German people against the menacing dangers of anarchy, famine, and foreign domination. "Made and executed and signed by our own hand with the imperial seal at Amerongen, Nov. 28. "WILLIAM."

LONDON, England (Saturday)—According to a dispatch to the Wolff Bureau of Berlin transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen, the former Kaiser's abdication decree expressed the hope that "the new Regent" would be able to protect the German people against anarchy, starvation, and foreign supremacy.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
THE HAGUE, Holland (Sunday)—The Dutch Government has appointed Doctors Loder, Struycken and Ales as a committee to report on the former Kaiser's status in Holland, and to deal with the question of his right to admittance and residence there.

Baden Seeks Separation.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Karlshof reports, via Berlin, that the Baden Progressive and Democratic parties have issued an appeal demanding complete emancipation from Berlin. The document denounces "the knot of Prussian anarchy," and asks whether Baden's sons have fought that the Bolsheviks of Berlin and the domination of one particular class should now drive them into civil war. It urges the people of Baden to close up their ranks, and greets their brothers in Württemberg, Austria, and Hesse.

Conflicts in Westphalia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—Cologne dispatches report frequent collisions in Westphalia between returning troops and the local Soviets. In many places the district commanders deposed the Soviets and had the red flags removed from the public buildings.

Matériel Offered to Sweden

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—The Swedish naval attaché in Berlin reports that the German Ministry of Marine has offered the Swedish Government an opportunity of buying a quantity of naval and aviation matériel, giving as a reason that the navy is bound by contracts to receive from various firms large quantities of such matériel, for which it has no use.

Bavarian Exposure Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—A semi-official statement denies the truth of the Wilhelmstrasse assertion that the Bavarian representative in Bern, Professor Förster, requested his government to publish documents at the instigation of M. Clemenceau's representative. The report is absolutely untrue, is the semi-official pronouncement.

Vienna Reports Pogroms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—The Jewish National Council in Vienna reports Jewish massacres at Przemyśl. Mr. Branting and Mr. Moeller, in the name of the Swedish Socialist Democratic Party's executive, have telegraphed to Mr. Daszinsky the Polish Premier, expressing confidence that he will exercise his great influence to prevent further excesses, and declaring that such human actions seriously threatened the Polish people's reputation as a civilized nation.

Von Mackensen's Delay

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The German Government wireless states that the armistice treaty between Germany and the Entente, having fixed no period for Field Marshal von Mackensen's army group's withdrawal, the German Military Mission in Budapest and the Hungarian Government agreed that the troops and war matériel should be transported to Germany as quickly as possible. Germany is increasing its coal supplies to Hungary, and one out of four

coal trains is to be used for German troops' transport. War matériel not transported owing to lack of transport material is to be offered for sale to the Hungarian War Ministry. Von Mackensen is supervising the troops' transportation from Hermannstadt, and the evacuation should be complete by the middle of December.

The Attacks on Galician Jews

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. August Zaleski, chairman of the Polish Representative Council, now in Bern, has telegraphed to the Joint Foreign Committee of the Jewish Board of Deputies and Anglo-Jewish Association, expressing great distress at hearing of the excesses committed in Galicia, and stating that he has communicated with the Polish Government. The Polish military dictator Brigadier-General Pilsudski, is taking all necessary measures to prevent further disorders. The telegram adds, "I can inform you that the disorders have not a political but an economic character. The Polish shopkeepers suffered equally with the Jews."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—The press bureau at Stockholm reports that the Archbishop of Upsala has associated himself with the Jewish Socialist labor confederations in a protest against the pogroms in Poland and Western Galicia.

## BOSTON CARFARES NOW EIGHT CENTS

Officials of Elevated Railway System Report Big Deficit Under the Seven-Cent Rate

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Seven-cent carfares have so greatly reduced riding on the Boston Elevated Railway System that the company has accumulated a deficit, during the first four months of public control, totaling \$2,741,631. This deficit, however, it is stated, is also partly due to the higher costs of labor and material. As a consequence, and despite a popular contention that a reduction of fares—rather than further increase—would probably wipe out this deficit, the public trustees put into effect an eight-cent fare on the entire system on Sunday. The trustees, in a statement, say substantially, that they have sanctioned the eight-cent fare with the foreknowledge that in all probability it will not meet the company's financial dilemma.

And while this deficit has been piling up, and while the riding public has been eagerly awaiting the improved service which has been promised under the new service-at-cost-plus plan, the company's dividends have been going on by virtue of a state guarantee, and the dividends provided for by law have amounted to \$424,240 in the four months beginning with July 1, 1918, when private management was relinquished.

Although the Elevated increased its fares on Aug. 1 from five to seven cents, a 40 per cent advance to the riders, the revenue from fare collections increased only 23 per cent gross during August. A period followed when the authorities discouraged car riding and during this period the seven-cent fares produced only 9 per cent gross increase. Since then this has risen to an average increase of 20 per cent, says the trustees' statement. The trustees are considering a zone system and are in consultation with experts on the subject.

Regarding improved service, the trustees state they have ordered new cars and equipment which, together with the approaching period of plentiful labor, is expected to provide "for more dependable and satisfactory service."

The statement concludes with an analysis of the finances of the Elevated under the first four months of public control. The trustees state that the wage increase allowed by the United States War Labor Board has advanced operating costs more than \$3,000,000 yearly.

AGRICULTURAL POLICY FOR 1919  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—A statement of the government's agricultural policy and program for 1919 has been sent to the chairman of agricultural executive committees signed jointly by Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, and Sir Charles Fielding, Director-General of Food Production. "It is realized that owing to bad weather, farmers will be late with autumn operations," the circular states, "and that, therefore, in many cases plowing up of grass land cannot be undertaken for some weeks to come. It is, however, the desire of the board that the country executives should immediately commence to make a survey of the land in their areas to classify the grass land so that there may be no delay in issuing plowing orders, and to obtain particulars of all farms which are not properly cultivated, so that the committees may use their powers to raise the standard of farming." It is not intended that committees should wait until the survey is completed before issuing orders for the plowing of land scheduled for breaking up. The policy of the government remains today what it was 18 months ago when the Food Production Department was established, namely, the raising of as much food as possible from the soil of this country.

NEW YORK CURFEW ORDINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—The aldermen have adopted a curfew ordinance providing that children under 16 years shall not be on the streets after 10 o'clock at night in summer or 9 o'clock in winter unless accompanied by an adult.

## PRESIDENT'S SPEECH TO KING GEORGE V

M. Poincaré Declares That Union Between France and Great Britain Has Become Permanent Owing to Great Struggle

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—President Poincaré's speech at the Elysée banquet to King George is regarded as an important political utterance. The President reviewed the Franco-British relations since the British Sovereign's visit in April, 1914, when the latter described the pacific character of the Entente Cordiale.

Three months later, said the President, the Central Empires abruptly stillied the words of peace in a tumult of war. France confidently turned toward England, and during long days both countries endeavored to turn Germany from her purpose.

Then Great Britain to her already magnificent history added an incomparable chapter, not only of naval and military glory, but of moral strength and human greatness. At the close of an eloquent tribute to the British Empire's war effort, M. Poincaré said that France will never forget England's service to the common cause.

The pre-war friendship has become on the battlefields, an active alliance, which will show fresh utility in the forthcoming negotiations, and in the constant fraternal collaboration in the cause of progress. "Together we have suffered, together we have fought, together we have conquered. We are united forever."

Marshal Foch in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Sunday)—M. Clemenceau, with Field Marshal Foch, Baron Sonnino and Signor Orlando arrived at Charing Cross this afternoon. Mr. Lloyd George, the Duke of Connaught, Lords Curzon and Milner received the guests, who drove away amid cheering crowds, after the inspection of a guard of honor of Grenadier Guards by Marshal Foch.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—At the British Embassy reception, Field Marshal Foch was presented with the Order of Merit by King George, who remarked that it was the highest distinction in his power to bestow.

King George in Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—At the Hotel de Ville, King George and the Prince of Wales were received by M. Adrien Mithouard, and the Golden Book of Paris was signed by the royal visitors and the President of the Republic.

L'Homme Libre, M. Clemenceau's old paper, comments on the significance of the King's visit, declaring that it marks the solemn confirmation of the Franco-British alliance. Collaboration of the two democracies is essential, says the paper, to the European equilibrium's restoration. Only through Franco-British cooperation will such matters as the eastern question and the freedom of the seas be solved without a clash of views.

President Poincaré Plans

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Echo de Paris forecasts the probable visit of President Poincaré to Washington to bring greetings of France to the American people.

Emir Feisal in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
MARSEILLES, France (Thursday)—Emir Feisal has arrived and is proceeding to Paris, from whence he will visit London as the guest of the British Government.

MARSEILLES, France (Thursday)

—The Marseilles Chamber of Commerce has adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, The victory so dearly won by France allows her to expect that her legitimate aspirations regarding Syria will receive the fullest satisfaction from the Allies. "And, whereas, It is inadmissible that a new delimitation of Syria

should result in the diminution of the zone attributed to France. "Be it resolved, That the plan to limit French Syria to the coast without an interior zone is an unacceptable conception as it would ruin the portion of the country thus delimited. This chamber claims the maintenance of the historic rights in Syria and trusts that the government will exact respect for them with all its energy."

## PROTEST RAISED BY CHICAGO LABOR

Private Use of Draft Questionnaires Opposed by Federation—Plan Presented for Independent Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Use of the draft questionnaires in demobilization by the State Council of Defense, the Association of Commerce, the National Security League or by any private body was vigorously protested against by organized labor of Chicago on Sunday at the regular meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Speakers insisted that the information in the questionnaires had been given to the government as confidential for war purposes and that it should be sealed until the signing of peace and then destroyed. The federation embodied its thought in a resolution adopted unanimously.

"The Chamber of Commerce, the State Council of Defense and the National Security League have for some time past been considering the advisability of using the draft boards and the data they have for the purpose of demobilization," said Charles Dold, a member of the Piano Makers Union. "I believe that no other institution than the government has any right at any time to this information. I believe that the people who are trying to get it are so doing for sinister purposes, to the disadvantage of the men concerned. No one is more interested in this question than the workmen themselves. The boards have fulfilled their usefulness and should go out of existence. We are more deeply interested than anyone else," Mr. Dold repeated in his address to the meeting, "and have the right to demand the information we gave in confidence be destroyed."

The discussion following gave Socialists a chance to dilate on the class struggle and they were much in evidence, taking an entirely uncompromising attitude. A little opposition was shown to the plan for an independent labor party. Prohibit Lodge of Machinists protested. It declared that labor should stand by the Socialist Party as the true international labor party. Secretary Nockels of the Chicago Federation presented a tentative plan for the proposed party to operate on. This called for a convention to be called at once for adoption of a constitution and election of temporary officers. These officers would call, early in January, a convention for the nomination of candidates for Mayor and aldermen. A weekly newspaper is also projected. "There is no question but that the time is ripe, and that labor is going to do business for itself and let the Republicans and Democrats go their own way," declared Mr. Nockels.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation, presented a resolution declaring for the right of self-determination for Ireland. It was carried unanimously.

## MR. BARUCH TO LEAVE INDUSTRIES BOARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Bernard M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, has forwarded his resignation to President Wilson to take effect on Jan. 1. Mr. Baruch's decision to resign is understood to have no bearing on the reported desire of the President to name him as Secretary of the Treasury, but is in line with his known belief that the affairs of the board can be closed by the first of the year. The board's activities have been curtailed as rapidly as its relations with industries would permit, and virtually all restrictions placed on industries made necessary to complete the war program have been removed.

## MR. HOOVER ON FOOD CONSERVING WEEK

Food Administrator Sends Message to People of the United States Urging Need of Continued Service and Sacrifice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Not with feasting must the United States celebrate its part in the great victory over autocracy but with continued service and sacrifice, that the Allies who have borne the heavier part of the burden may be recuperated and that the oppressed nations which have been liberated may enter into their new privileges without further hindrance. This week has been set apart for a campaign of food conservation for world relief and Mr. Hoover has sent a message to the United States which is in part as follows: "Again in full confidence, I call upon the American people to set aside Sunday, Dec. 1, and the week following, for the consideration of America's opportunity for renewed service and sacrifice. "Last summer, when the military situation was acute, we assured the inter-allied food conference in London, that whatever the war-food program of the Allies required we were prepared to meet; that the conference need not consider whether or not we had the supplies, we were prepared to find them; we pledged ourselves by the voluntary economy of our people, to have the reserves in food to supply all necessities. The ending of the war does not release us from the pledge. The same populations must be fed, and until another season has passed they cannot feed themselves. "The change in the foreign situation necessarily alters the details of our food program, because the freeing of the seas from the submarine menace, renders accessible the wheat supplies of India, Australia and the Argentine. The total food demand upon the United States is not diminished, however. On the contrary it is increased. In addition to the supplying of those to whom we are already pledged, we now have the splendid opportunity and obligation of meeting the needs of those millions of people in the hitherto occupied territories who are facing actual starvation. The people of Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Rumania, Montenegro, Poland, Russia and Armenia rely upon America for immediate aid. We must also participate in the preservation of newly liberated nations in Austria; nor can we ignore the effect on the future world developments of a famine condition among those other people whom we have recently released from our enemies. All these considerations

## MILWAUKEE PAPERS MERGED BY BRISBANE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Arthur Brisbane has completed his merger of three Milwaukee newspapers by announcing the purchase of the Free Press, a morning newspaper which was strongly pro-German before America entered the war. Recently Mr. Brisbane bought the Wisconsin and the Daily News, evening papers. The three papers will be published as one, to be known as the Wisconsin News, which will be an evening paper. Through the purchase of the three, Mr. Brisbane has acquired a circulation of approximately 70,000, which is larger than that of The Washington Times. It is reported that he is prepared to spend a great deal of money in the development of his newspapers.

TELEPHONE ORDER IGNORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau  
NEW YORK, New York—The Hotel Association of this city has advised its members to disregard Postmaster-General Burleson's order prohibiting telephone charges in excess of the usual company rates after Dec. 1. The association asserts that the authority to fix telephone rates in this State belongs not to the Postmaster-General, but to the police power of the State.

## PLAN TO SPEED FISH SHIPMENTS

Cape Cod Products May Be Sent by Water Direct to New York City Instead of Via Boston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BARNSTABLE, Massachusetts—Shipments of ground fish to the New York market and points south and west are expected to be expedited and the market for Cape Cod products extended through the proposed establishments within the next few months of an all-year freight and a summer freight and passenger service between the village of Sagamore, at the eastern end of the Cape Cod canal, and some wharf in East River near the Fulton market in New York City.

At the present time the greater part of the cod, haddock, hake, and pollock offered for sale in the fish stores of New York City and the surrounding cities is caught off the New England coast, landed at the Boston fish pier, and shipped to New York by rail at prices to the consumer which are frequently from 75 to 100 per cent above those received by the fishermen, the spread going mostly to the wholesalers in Boston and New York. Fish experts have pointed out at several of the hearings held in this city during the past year, that consumers of ground fish in the metropolitan district are obliged to accept fish which averages more than a week old, at prices usually 25 per cent higher than those which prevail in Boston.

When the Cape Cod canal was built a few years ago, a large wharf was constructed on the south side of the canal near the entrance from Cape Cod Bay, at Sagamore, a village which up to the present time has been chiefly occupied in producing freight cars. A number of the Cape Cod fishermen and farmers have a meeting recently and decided that an independent line of steamers would prove a paying investment. It was pointed out that traps and weirs along the inside shores of the Cape, supplemented by steamer trawlers off the Cape, would be able to land several hundred thousand pounds of fresh fish at Sagamore daily and with a boxing and barreling plant near at hand, fish could be taken from the traps at Sandwich and placed on sale on the fish stores of New York within 24 hours. As the Cape Cod canal and Buzzards Bay are open for navigation practically throughout the year, the service would be continuous.

FOREST CONDITIONS IN TEXAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
DALLAS, Texas—Of the 167,934,720 acres of land in the State of Texas, 25,000,000 acres are forest, according to a report of the Texas State Forestry Association.

Established a Century

**Chandler & Co.**

Tremont Street  
Near West  
Boston, Mass.

## After Thanksgiving Presentation

Of great importance this year—as it is the First After Thanksgiving Event held in our new store. Original departments have been greatly enlarged and new departments have been added—which means larger stocks. Consequently, larger scope is given to the annual event.

### Items of Interest:

- 20 Velour Coats, full lined, two models, 37.50
- 10 Heavy Silvertone Coats, 45.00
- 12 Misses' Pompadour Coats, full silk lined, 35.00
- 10 Mannish Coats, 29.50
- 9 Kersey and Plaid Cloth Military Capes, 45.00
- 3 Taupe Nutria Sets, with cape collar and canteen muff, 65.00
- 6 Hudson Seal Coats, flare model, large shawl collars, smart belted models, 245.00 to 525.00
- 2 Lucille Wolf Sets, large animal scarf and canteen muff, 85.00
- 4 Nutria Coats, with large shawl collars, belted models with patch pockets, 175.00 to 225.00
- 4 Nap Coats Fox Sets, large scarfs beautifully marked, canteen muff, 57.50
- 7 Raccoon Muffs, in canteen and round shapes, rich heavy fur, 16.50 to 45.00
- 4 Silvertone Suits, large Australian opossum collar, dressy model, 6
- 2 Duvet Twill Suits, trimmed with Hudson Seal, belted model 55.00
- 1 Taupe Suede Suit, with Hudson Seal collar and smart belted hip, 75.00
- 1 Oxford Grey Semi-Tailored Suit, shawl collar of Hudson Seal, 65.00
- 2 Brown Silvertone Suits, nutria collar and button trimming, 55.00
- 10 Misses' Velour Suits, navy and brown, tailored and belted models, 25.00
- 3 Misses' Silvertone Suits, season's smartest tailored model, 35.00
- 3 Misses' Heather Jersey Suits, belted model, collars worn high or low, 19.50
- 3 Misses' Duvet de Laine Suits, semi-tailored model, fancy linings, 25.00
- 5 Misses' Suits of Silvertone and Duvet de Laine, tailored and semi-dress 45.00
- 11 Wool Jersey Dresses, with white satin vest, 25.00
- 27 Silk Dresses, in taffeta, satin and georgette, 18.50
- 7 Beaded Georgette Crepe Dresses, in navy, taupe, copen and black, 39.50
- 10 Satin Dresses, tunic skirts, draped skirts and freize trimming, 35.00
- 5 Wool Jersey Dresses, with pleated tunics on fitted yoke, 39.50
- 7 Chiffon Velvet Dresses, straight-line, in black, plum, sapphire and taupe, 55.00
- 17 Old Silk Dresses, in satin, foulard, taffeta and crepe de chine, 25.00
- 25 Taffeta Dresses, straight lines and tunics, 12.50
- 14 Taffeta and Foulard Dresses, 10.00
- 10 Misses' Navy Satin Dresses, surplice waist style, 15.00
- 15 Misses' Satin and Georgette Dresses, 13.75
- 5 Misses' Tailored Serge Dresses, straight-line models, 10.00
- 8 Misses' Satin, Tricotee and Beaded Dresses, 35.00
- 3 Misses' Taffeta and Point d'Esprit Dresses, 20.00
- 58 Serge, Crepe, and Satin combined with Serge Dresses, 13.75
- 19 Satin Dresses, side tunics, street shades, 15.00
- 4 White Collared Georgette Waists, beaded embroidery and hemstitched, 8.50
- 2 Accordion Pleated Silvertone Blouses, georgette flutings and lace insertion, 2.50
- 12 French Hand-Made Batiste Waists, ruffle front, coat trim, fine tucks, 9.75
- 30 Voile Waists, tucked, hemstitched and lace trimmed, 1.45 and 2.45
- 12 Indestructible Organdie Waists, double overlap collar, 7.50
- 10 Indestructible White Organdie Waists, vest effect, in fine tucking, val. edging, 6.50
- 25 Cotton Crepe and France Linen Smocks, embroidered in color, 3.45
- 15 Hats, of velvet with burnt feather, ostrich or small flowers, 10.00
- 18 Semi-Dress Hats, of hatters' plush, velvet or beaver, 15.00
- 4 Gouah Trimmed Dress Hats, of velvet or silk beaver, 25.00
- 4 Metal and Fur Hats, with gourd or ostrich trimming, 35.00
- 2 Very Smart Velvet Hats, with exquisite paradise trimming, 75.00
- 5 White Tub Petticoats, elastic tops, tailored flounces, 2.50
- Blanket Bath Robes, with satin trimming and silk cords, 8.95
- 45 Dress Sets and Dress Collars, latest styles, 1.50
- 11 Closed Drawer Combinations, trimmed with dainty lace, 1.15
- 5 Tablecloths, double damask, size 2x2 yards, 8.00

**Filene's**

## Women's blouses of heavy crepe de Chine, \$3.75



We asked a woman who is an expert chooser of blouses what style she would buy for herself if she could have only one blouse. She described the blouse sketched with full pointed frill. We have had it made up in heavy crepe de Chine—white, flesh, coral, pale blue, peach and maize. \$3.75.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—5th floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMIT, BOSTON, MASS.

## THANKSGIVING DAY AT PILGRIMS CLUB

Speakers Representing Britain and United States Emphasize Unshakable Amity—Sir Robert Borden on Nations' League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The luncheon at the Pilgrims Club yesterday was followed in the evening by an American banquet of thanksgiving at the Savoy Hotel, which the Lord Chancellor, Lord Reading, Sir Robert Borden, and most of the allied ambassadors and ministers attended as guests. Sir Eric Geddes was present at the dinner given by the American Officers Club in Chesterfield Gardens.

At the Savoy banquet the American Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Irwin Laughlin, said that no hand would ever be raised against the peace of the world so long as the Allies remained united in their peaceful understanding. The task was no longer to conquer the Central Powers, but to force them to conquer themselves. He considered that the sense of union was one which the Allies and the United States felt very strongly in these wonderful days. They saw that had been accomplished by union in the highest sense, namely, the union of selfish force or aggression, and they all realized, he thought, that this feeling of union should prevail even more strongly during the perplexing days of peace settlement, and the still more difficult readjustment of world conditions that would follow.

The Lord Chancellor responding to the toast of the guests, said as long as the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon race stood together and were animated by the sentiments they cherished today, all the world, he believed, could not disturb their safety.

Lord Reading, who also responded, said he thought, and would ever think, that when America entered the war, the result was as certain as that the sun would rise on the morrow. He thanked the United States with all the earnestness and sincerity of one who could claim to speak with knowledge of the English people.

Sir Robert Borden, who made the speech of the evening, said the causes why the war ended so early and even unexpectedly were many. To one of them he might be permitted to allude. Of the fine fighting qualities of the American troops or their notable achievements in war, it was unnecessary to speak, but this truth should be kept in view, namely, that the very fact they were disembarking in Europe at the rate of nearly ten thousand daily, during later spring and all the summer months, brought renewed strength to the allied nations and corresponding dismay to the Central Powers. But let them remember also the power that kept free the pathways of the ocean to the end that their splendid strength might be thrown into the scale of victory. For that freedom of the seas—which made freedom's triumph possible, humanity has just cause to be forever thankful.

"We know now beyond peradventure," Sir Robert continued, "that this war was cruelly, foully and deliberately planned and forced upon the world to gratify an insatiable lust for power dwelling in spirits of evil that bore the guise of men. The foulness of the purpose was equalled only by the deliberate and brutal savagery of the methods through which its consummation was attempted. Neither in the purpose, monstrous as it was, nor yet in the still more horrible methods of its attempted execution, did the people of the enemy nations hold back. That most significant and deplorable fact will not easily fade from our memories. Germany sought to conquer the world and failed. It remains to be seen whether she can conquer herself. She cannot do so until she learns the lesson of this war so thoroughly as never to forget it. It was and still is the task of the allied nations to see that the lesson is thus learned.

"Between our countries beyond the ocean," Sir Robert proceeded, "there runs for nearly 4000 miles a boundary line unguarded throughout. Physically, it is unprotected and invisible save at intervals where a boundary monument has been erected for administrative purposes. Physically it is unseen, but in the realm of ideas that unguarded boundary shines with peculiar and glorious radiance typifying the public conscience of two nations, their common trust and their good will. Upon that trust and confidence let a greater structure be founded. Let us have, if we may, a League of Nations to assure the future peace of the world. No thinking man could withhold his sympathy and support from so commanding and supreme a purpose. Let us have that League, if it can be realized, but at

least let us have that understanding, that unity of purpose and action between the two world-wide English-speaking commonwealths which will save humanity in years to come from the tragic and unbearable horror, suffering, and sacrifice of war such as this.

"Heroic France would not today bleed at every vein if Great Britain and the United States had given Germany their joint warning. If these two kindred peoples cannot thus stand together, on what do we found our hope of a wider League of Nations? Let no minor considerations, no petty rivalry, no unworthy distrust, divide those who, united, can command the world's abiding peace. In its highest and truest sense, the nation comprises those who have gone before and those yet to be born. Generations pass, but the nation endures. Possessions, institutions, liberties, responsibilities, we hold them not for ourselves alone but for those also who are to stand in our places. To each nation the traditions of its past appeal, but shall we dare to scorn a nobler future in which these twin democracies shall hold their united and unrivaled might in joint trust for the world's peace, and shall thus consecrate their supreme duty to the common weal of humanity? In this let us not fail; we shall stand at the bar of future generations."

Earlier in the day Mr. James M. Beck took a seat remembering that of Sir Robert Borden when responding to the toast of the King and President Wilson at the Pilgrims Club luncheon. After declaring that today as never before the two nations appreciate one another, he said the relations between two great nations more strikingly demonstrated the power of sentiment than those of England and the United States. They had been held together by sentiment and not by economic considerations or prudential expedients of statesmen. Little more than a century ago the Treaty of Ghent was signed and the fact that that century had passed and that peace between two peoples remained unbroken was due to the sentiment, largely subconscious, that it would be disloyal to the destinies of the English-speaking race if those two great political divisions were ever to quarrel.

Turning to what he termed a delicate subject, Mr. Beck contended that those who intimated that one American led his countrymen into this war, did not seem to realize the inevitable implications of that intimation. "That statement implies," he said, "that the American people with the path of honor and dishonor before them, would have willingly taken the path of dishonor unless they had been influenced to the contrary course. This intimation is at once too preposterous, too insulting for any American to pass by in silence. Men who declared American independence in 1776 were heirs in title of those who brought Charles I to the scaffold, who led the first Parliament after the battle of Evesham, and who wrung by force of arms from King John the Great Charter of our liberties. They were not men who willingly submitted to intolerable wrong. If, then, you ask me to explain our neutrality I can only reply that the Americans are a very disciplined people. They realized their government had a much larger knowledge of facts than the average citizen could possibly have. They had an abiding faith that their government, in due time, would vindicate the honor of America. They marked time until the government gave them the order to march forward and take their destined place on the battle line.

"There never was a time, from the sinking of the Lusitania, when the American people would not have supported a declaration of war, and I can best prove it by the fact that when our government gave the order 'Forward march,' there was not north or south, east or west, among rich or poor, by sea or land, any class or section that hesitated or stood aloof from America's determination to fight."

Declaring that all the epics of English history, all its mighty past, could be merged into one and yet not equal the stupendous total of the four years now ended, Mr. Beck concluded with a matchless tribute to the manner in which "everywhere England's white plume like that of Harry of Navarre's, has been in the forefront of every battle."

The Duke of Connaught presided, while Lord Reading, Vice-Admiral Sims and Major-General Biddle were among the 400 people present. In proposing the loyal toast the Duke said the anniversary was not only that of American Thanksgiving but of thanksgiving for victory and peace that was to come.

Lord Reading said the events which culminated in the armistice were events of which it was impossible at the moment to get the right perspective. Liberty, he continued, had been crowned in glory, and they now looked forward to the time when that liberty would be extended, from being an asset of America, Great Britain and the Allies, to the other countries who had failed to achieve it. It would take many years before they were able to

appreciate properly all the British Navy had done, and how with the assistance of the United States and other Allies it had managed in the end to play one of the most important parts in bringing Germany down and making her admit defeat.

The present occasion was also a thanksgiving to the military forces for the magnificent part they had played in achieving victory. Referring to his continued presence in England, Lord Reading said that ever since he returned to consult the government, events had been happening which necessitated his remaining. Five times he had been almost within 24 hours of leaving, and five times he had been stopped. He remained now, as was his duty, for, according to the tradition in the diplomatic service, he being accredited to the President of the United States, he should be in England when the President came to that country. When he did come, as they fondly hoped he would, he would receive a welcome which would not only be a personal tribute to him but the British peoples' tribute to the United States of America, and which would enable the British to show what they thought of the latter, and of how splendidly they had thrown themselves into the conflict from the moment they joined the war.

"We are not to be frightened," Lord Reading continued. "We are not to be deterred by any propaganda which may come from interested sources, from enemy countries. Although there is an armistice, we must remember there are those who are still technically at war with us, whose business it is if they can do so, to sow discord between America and ourselves. As we have been forewarned, during the war, of the attempts, and have resisted them, so we shall continue to do during the period between signing the armistice and the signature of peace. We shall know what those interested sources are. We shall be watchful and wary of them. I do not think there is anything which can make discord between our two countries, whose people are so united in common aims and purposes, and who are animated by an idealism, practical, purposeful and lofty, making for peace to the world, for liberty and for justice among humanity."

### American Military Service

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Mr. A. J. Balfour and Earl Curzon attended the American Army and Navy Thanksgiving service at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields today, where the British Army and Navy were also strongly represented. American military and naval chaplains conducted the service, and Major-General Biddle and Captain Twining read lessons, while the Bishop of Rhode Island preached the sermon, in the course of which he said that their responsibility as Christians forbade the feelings of revenge, but divine law and the world's peace demanded a just and thorough punishment for the crime which had been committed. He trusted they would be granted courage to rise speedily to the full measure of that duty.

During the service, President Wilson's Thanksgiving Day proclamation was read and "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" was sung; while at the close the American naval band led the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

## PROFITS OF PACKERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Figures Showing Outside Business of United States Meat Concerns Are Given in a Federal Trade Commission Document

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
CHICAGO, Illinois—A few figures on foreign profits of the American meat packers are given in a Federal Trade Commission document recently received here. The paper referred to is printed as part of the report of a hearing before the United States Senate subcommittee on agriculture and forestry, held last September. The subject of the hearing was government control of the meat-packing industry. The question of foreign profits came up in the commission's paper in connection with excess profits of the packers in the first three war years. Continuing, the commission added that had it included the war profits of Wilson & Co., the excess war profits of the packers "could have shown an excess for five companies in the war years of nearly \$134,000,000, instead of \$121,000,000, the figures actually exhibited for four companies. The commission's reason for excluding the Wilson figures," it adds, "was solely the fact that prior to the reorganization of the company, in 1916, the accounts (as disclosed by an examination by Price, Waterhouse & Co., certified public accountants), were found to be so unreliable that it was thought best not to include the company at all, in justice to the packers themselves."

In discussing profits of the four packers the commission did include in its profiteering report (Swift, Armour, Morris and Cudahy), the trade commission remarks: "In saying that \$178,000,000 is the total profits of the four packers in the war period the commission wishes to be clearly understood. It is the total so far as its examination has as yet gone, but is known not to be the total profit; it is a minimum statement. The survey thus far has revealed items (deducted from profits) that are not proper charges.

"Most important is the fact that the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts of the packers do not present complete consolidated results of the business of parent and subsidiary corporations. The full earnings of only part of the subsidiaries of the corporations themselves are taken into the accounts of the parent companies and some are not taken in at all. An example of this is the case of Swift & Co.'s foreign companies. This company has taken into its books in certain years only the dividends of some of its foreign subsidiaries, in other years their total earnings, again only a part of their earnings.

"As the items are large the inclusion of total or of only partial results has affected Swift & Company's published statement of profits to an important degree. Itemizing the companies for which only partial returns or dividends were taken into the books, the South American companies being the chief ones, and itemizing also Swift Canadian Co. (Ltd.), which is also important, the profits and losses of the foreign companies of

Company	Amount	Remarks
Compania Swift de la Plata	\$4,230,736.69	Partial results
Compania Swift de la Montevideo	1,173,416.74	do.
New Patagonia Meat and Cold Storage Co.	215,029.99	do.
Australian Meat Export Co. (Ltd.)	218,700.00	Dividend
Swift Beef Co. (Ltd.)	58,320.00	do.
H. L. Lane & Co.	43,164.63	Partial results
H. L. Swift Stall (London) (loss)	23,044.38	do.
Curry & Co. (Ltd.) (loss)	438.44	do.
Total of above partial results, and dividends	\$5,915,885.18	Complete results to date
Swift Canadian Co. (Ltd.)	1,193,799.31	do.
Other foreign companies (loss)	98,321.86	do.
Total of complete results	1,095,477.45	do.
Total carried to summary	\$7,011,362.63	do.

"The report on profiteering," continues the Federal Trade Commission, "states that no foreign profits of Armour & Co. were included in the calculation of profits for 1917; the above table shows that the \$7,011,362.63 taken into the books of Swift & Co. was not the total profit of Swift's foreign companies. Had the foreign profits of Armour & Co. (known to be in excess of \$5,000,000 in South American business alone) been included in the 1917 figures, the total of excess war profits would have been largely increased." There is no government regulation of foreign profits of the packers.

Turning then to Wilson & Co.'s profits, mentioned previously herewith, the trade body observes: "That the commission sought to deal fairly with the packers in these tabulations of profits is evidenced by the fact that the figures of Wilson & Co. (Inc.) were entirely eliminated from the computations, although Wilson & Co., as the fourth largest of the 'Big Five,' would naturally have been taken into consideration."

## DISSENSION AMONG ALLIES IS DENIED

Report in Circulation Branded as an Attempt to Sow Discord—Official Protest Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The recent article by Frank R. Kent, in the Baltimore Sun, used also by the Hearst New York American and other papers, purporting to describe dissension among the Allies, has aroused widespread criticism here, and by none are his words, declared by many to be a deliberate attempt to sow discord, resented more vigorously than by the Italians and the Portuguese, whose honor as soldiers his statement called into question.

Prominent members of the Portuguese colony here have wired to the Portuguese Minister at Washington and cabled to the Department of Foreign Affairs at Lisbon, urging immediate action on the "gross insults directed against Portugal and its army." Well-known Italians resent Mr. Kent's remarks about the Italian sol-

diers as untrue. The friends of both peoples, as well as all those who realize the necessity for continued unity among the Allies, are protesting against Mr. Kent's words. Meanwhile Sir Henry Babington Smith, Assistant British War Commissioner and acting head of the British Embassy at Washington, in a public speech here said: "We are told that at the Peace Conference there may be differences of opinion. Of course! How are differences impossible when the whole fabric of the world is to be remodeled. If there were no differences, a Peace Conference would be superfluous. We could say that we had reached the millennium, and there would be nothing left to do but engage the Angel Gabriel as a stenographer. Of course there will be differences, but it is the work of the Allies, of their statesmen, to eliminate them. I do not doubt that, from the spirit in which the Allies enter, the result will be to arrive at a common basis."

### CANADIAN RAILROADS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario—A meeting to complete the co-ordination of the Canadian Northern Railway, the Intercolonial, the National Transcontinental and the Prince Edward Island Railway under government control, has just been held in this city. These lines will now be known as the Canadian National Railway, with head offices in Toronto. D. B. Hanna, president of the consolidated roads, says that the first thing the management will undertake to do will be to replace, according to his grade, each of the 3000 railway men who left to join the colors.

### RULING ON STEAM TRAWLERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Advice from the Federal Food Administration to the local officials state that all steam trawlers under government charter during the war will be returned to the naval districts from which they were taken as soon as the district commandant sees no further use for them. Regarding fishing craft purchased outright by the government, Admiral Osterhaus is quoted as advising the food officials that no definite policy has yet been formulated.

### POST-WAR CONSTRUCTION WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce has made a move for handling post-war construction work and the establishment of an agency for workers released from war plants. An explanatory circular has been mailed to all employers in the St. Louis industrial district offering complete cooperation. The plan includes an industrial information clearing agency that will give the full facts at all times as to changing conditions, labor needs and labor supply.

### GEN. EDWARDS TAKES COMMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Command of the Department of the Northeast, United States Army, was relinquished on Saturday by Maj.-Gen. William Crozier, who retired from the army on Jan. 1, and was assumed by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who commanded the twenty-sixth (New England) division when it was sent overseas. General Edwards will have charge of the department during the forthcoming period of demobilization.

## CHILE ORDERS OUT HER TROOPS

Cruiser Capitan Prat Sent to Antofagasta to Quell the Reported Demonstrations There

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The demonstrations at Antofagasta have assumed such a character that the Chilean Government has sent the cruiser Capitan Prat to that port with troops, according to press dispatches received here from Santiago. The first and second army divisions have been ordered mobilized.

### Differences Center on Elections

SANTIAGO, Chile—The differences of opinion between Peru and Chile concerning the carrying out of the treaty of Ancon, which provided for the final solution of the possession of the provinces of Taos and Arica by a plebiscite, are centered on which authority shall control the elections and who shall be permitted to vote. Members of the Chilean Parliament believe that the Foreign Office shortly will present a solution of the problem which will be acceptable to Peru.

### Consul-General Lloa Blamed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An official report from the Foreign Minister of Chile, charging Peruvian Consul-General Lloa with responsibility for the recent trouble between the two countries at Iquique and specifically denying that Lloa was forced to return to Peru, was received at the Chilean Embassy. The Consul-General, the report said, left Valparaiso on instructions from his home office and had been shown every consideration by the Chilean authorities.

### BITUMINOUS FOR NEW ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In a public statement, James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for New England, has declared that as the amount of soft coal now on hand in New England is at least fully up to normal and as, therefore, an adequate supply for New England's industries during the coming winter is insured, all restrictions in the use or storage of bituminous coal have now been withdrawn.

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## DEPUTIES DISCUSS BANK OF ALGERIA

Bank Not Merely a Great Commercial Institution, but Is Regarded in Some Ways as a Colonizing Medium

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—There is, of course, a certain intimacy between the Bank of Algeria and the Bank of France, and the intimacy has been enhanced by recent legislation, according to which the privileges of the bank have been renewed for another 25 years and time so that they terminate on the same date as those of the Bank of France which were recently renewed by Parliament after a long debate. In a way the parallel has been accentuated by the nature of the debates. That on the question of the Bank of France was carried on in the Chamber, through a most protracted and wearying period, and such were the objections of the Socialists at every point, and so insistent were they, that it seemed at one time that the argument would hardly ever be terminated. Now at the outset of the debate on the scheme for the extension of the privileges of the Bank of Algeria with some modifications of its constitution, which immediately followed the other debate, it appeared that the bill might be put through with an unimpeded rapidity, as it was desirable it should be.

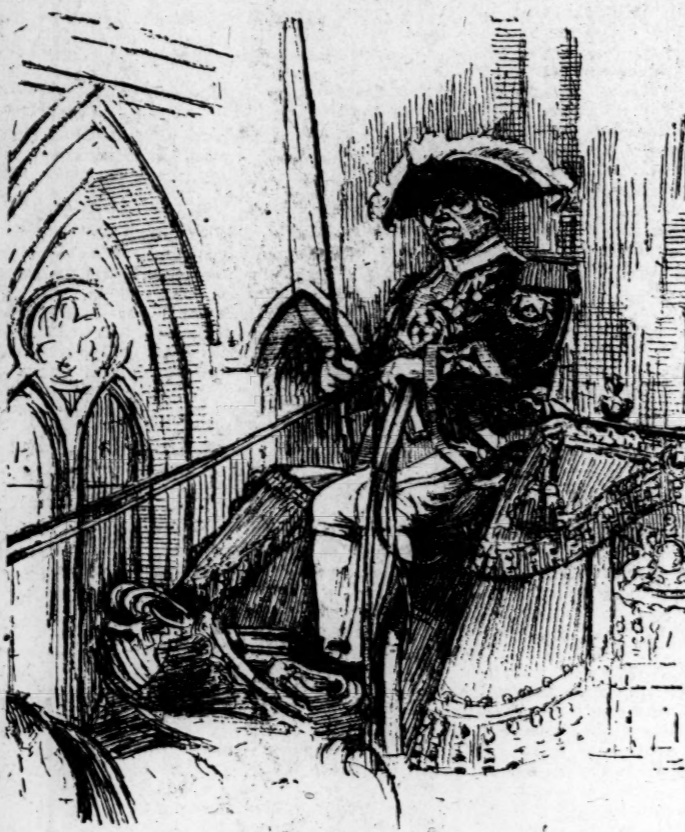
Colonial affairs in general, and those of Algeria in particular, have been very much before the public attention of late. Under its new governor and with a policy of sympathy, understanding and encouragement, Algeria is doing well and promises to do very much better in the near future when France will need all the assistance that can be given her by her colonies. This being the case and the assistance that the Bank of Algeria has given and gives to the colony, its value as a colonizing force beyond dispute, there is a natural disposition toward concessions. The debate has indeed been a short one, relatively, as it is put, and the comparison one supposes is with the spun-out affair of the Bank of France. However, the subject was before the Chamber for six weeks, and on some occasions it occupied whole sittings.

As with the Bank of France, and as one was to expect in the case of what are styled "capitalistic institutions," the chief, in fact the only difficulties, were created by the Socialists, who were represented on this occasion by only one spokesman who had, however, primed himself with full details and possibilities from the Socialist standpoint and fired off a profusion of amendments. This was M. Marius Moutet, who—again as in the case of the Bank of France—would have renewed the privilege, if at all, for not more than 10 years or, alternatively, if it was proposed in the bill (which was deposited at the end of last year), he would have had a clause inserted by which at the end of 10 years the remainder of the term could be canceled by special resolution of the Chamber. This latter was also proposed in the case of the Bank of France, and there is no satisfactory answer in either case to the question as to what is the advantage of granting a concession for 25 years instead of 10 if you insert a clause that at the end of 10 the rest may be canceled. The whole object of this 25 years' concession is to assure stability to the institution and confidence in it. The Commission of Commerce and Industry and the Budget Commission had been set specially to examine the bill, and M. Paul Ribeyre on their behalf had presented a report of their investigations and a declaration of their approval.

At the outset of the debates in the Chamber, after M. Broussais, deputy for Algeria, who supported the bill, had proposed that there should be an amalgamation between the Bank of Algeria and the Bank of France, the first article recognizing the extension of privileges was passed. Thereafter the proposition of M. Moutet that the term should be restricted to 10 years was defeated by 330 votes to 112. At subsequent sittings M. Moutet had further amendments to offer, proposing that there should be a revision of the sharing of dividends between the bank and the state, in favor of the state, and also that the present bank should be liquidated and proposals made to banking institutions with the object of a banking reorganization of Algeria.

These Moutet amendments were all either withdrawn or defeated. M. Klotz, Finance Minister, in a strong speech describing the proposals as "financial Bolshevism." On the other hand, M. Broussais had an amendment tabled that Algerians going to France might exchange notes of the Bank of Algeria for those of the Bank of France at par, but this was satisfied by an undertaking by the former to increase the maximum of notes that might be presented for exchange from 2000 to 4000 francs. M. Barthe had also an amendment to propose but this was also satisfied, and then by show of hands the bill was adopted.

Among the clauses in the new convention thus ratified by the Chamber is one concerning the point of the sharing of the dividends as between the bank and the state. The conditions adopted are analogous to those in the convention with the Bank of France, the only difference being in the basis of calculation, on which point it seemed right to take into consideration the dividends that might have been distributed before the war if the institution had distributed its profits among its shareholders instead of devoting a large part of them to the formation of a reserve. While it



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Central News

The Lord Mayor's coachman

## LONDON AND HER OLD COSTUMES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Half the charm of medieval London—at least, that of it which remains—is in the buildings; the other half is in the costumes of a bygone age. There are still relics of the latter, the panoply of the Life Guards in Whitehall, who, clothed in breastplates, blue tunics and white breeches, with high black Wellington boots, sit all day long on their well-groomed horses in front of the old War Office; the red cloth of the pensioners of Chelsea Hospital; the quaint attire of the Yeomen of the Guard; the odd yellow stockings and long blue coats of the poor scholars of Christ's Hospital, and the old-fashioned livery of the humbler city officials, such as the Lord Mayor's coachman and the gorgeous beards of the Royal Exchange.

Alas, the picturesqueness of the last is threatened. It is no longer possible to renovate their uniforms, since the factories which ordinarily cater for their needs are busy on other more pressing matters, and ignore the sad state of shabbiness into which their patrons are falling. Thus, the Gresham Committee, which controls the great Royal Exchange, which faces all visitors as they approach the Mansion House, recently had before them this tragic announcement: "To consider as to ordering coats and hats for Constables at the Royal Exchange, and letter from firm stating that owing to Government demands, they are unable to obtain good lace for hats or cloth for liveries, and that they are unable to tender as usual."

You may think that the committee could go elsewhere. Not so. There are few firms which manufacture these trappings of past glories, and so, alas, there can for the present be no new uniforms. The old ones must pass muster. No doubt the committee will be satisfied, but the wearers of this ancient attire are sadly discontented.

Shabbiness at any time with them is not merely a shortcoming but a positive disgrace. They have to turn out immaculate, and therein their glory rests. If their general outfit is unimpressive, then the city of London may feel they are not worthy of retention, and they may have to appear in the sober civil garb of everyday life. Hence the peril to all these ancient survivals of costumes.

London would be very sorry to lose them. There is little color in the streets as it is, in masculine attire at all events, and not much even in feminine. The old red coat of the British soldier has quite disappeared; it may come back, but one doubts it. The Chelsea pensioner is seen but little, and it is only in the precincts of the hospital that his red coat is to be observed. The yellow-legged boys have long since gone into the country—and rumor says that there are not so many scholars as would be liked, since in these days boys do not appreciate this eccentricity of garb. No one ever sees a Yeoman of the Guard, save at the Tower, and to the Tower only visitors mostly go.

London therefore falls back on the uniforms of the city officials, and these now seem doomed. It is a prosaic world. In fifty years from now the famous Lord Mayor's coach, driven by a gorgeous individual suggestive of the story of Cinderella, will perchance have given place to a motor car with a woman driver in navy blue. This may be a shock to us all. Yet unless trade comes to our aid we are lost.



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## AUSTRALIAN PLANS FOR SAFER PACIFIC

Varied National Possessions and Interests in the Islands Demand a Form of Standardization to Correct Present Anomalies

Previous articles upon this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Oct. 22, Nov. 6, 14 and 21.

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The time is not far distant before the Pacific and its varying problems must be firmly handled. Many nations have possessions and interests in these islands, but, before some of the most glaring anomalies can be corrected, a form of standardization must be adopted. Many lessons have been learnt from the war. However difficult a problem may appear it has been shown that solutions have been found which before the war would have been thought insuperable. This is specially applicable to the Pacific.

Coming to her geographical position, Australia has always been alive to the dangers and difficulties surrounding the Pacific Islands. This has been lately exemplified in Mr. Hughes' passionate pleading and demand that the German Pacific colonies shall not be returned. The federal government of Australia recently instructed the interstate commission to investigate problems affecting the future prosperity of the islands. The report, a lucid and comprehensive compilation, shows that the commissioners have explored the questions at considerable length, and in summing up the situation, have added a valuable record to the data existing in the Pacific.

The commissioners frankly state that the extent and nature of the South Pacific trade have not hitherto received the statistical attention to which their importance entitles them. They say that in some respects the statistics of the British possessions are particularly incomplete, a drawback which could hardly exist if it were not for the divided control of the groups. Owing to the islands belonging to different nations it has been necessary in arriving at a general statistical survey to consult French and German statistical references.

Prior to 1914 a large proportion of the Commonwealth trade in the Pacific was recorded as "to" and "from" the South Sea Islands, without regard to the particular island or group of islands concerned, but a more complete system has been instituted in which regard is paid to the different British administrations. These administrative, however, follow no uniform statistical plan. The German authorities, on the contrary, appear to have shown great diligence and method in recording the local statistics.

In 1913 the value of total inward trade of the South Pacific was approximately £3,651,492, of which British island possessions' imports amounted to £1,486,335. Papuan £218,323, foreign island possessions (including German Samoa) £1,346,934, German New Guinea and neighboring German island possessions £450,000. The New Hebrides contribution was estimated at £150,000. The British island possessions in 1913 exported goods to the value of £2,113,140, Papua £128,016, foreign island possessions (including German Samoa) £1,372,966, German New Guinea and associated island possessions £295,000, the New Hebrides contribution being estimated at £160,000; the total value reaching £4,369,122. The exportations from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1913 amounted to £330,518, but of this value agricultural production is represented only by some £45,000 of copra, the balance being made up principally by exportations of phosphates from Ocean Island.

The following table shows the value of the imports from the islands for home consumption, and exports to the islands, from the United Kingdom, Germany and France.

IMPORTS FROM (Home Consumption)			
	1912	1913	
Great Britain	£502,126	£ 454,987	
Germany	305,000	1,050,000	
France	632,000	680,000	

EXPORTS TO			
	1912	1913	
Great Britain	£384,156	£221,700	
Germany	155,000	165,000	
France	400,000	444,000	

Australian trade with the South Pacific Islands is here shown:

	1913 (incomplete)	1914-1915
British Islands	£550,369	£752,943
Foreign Islands	64,921	169,221
New Guinea	117,472	145,328
New Hebrides, etc.	171,079	22,671

Grand total £1,203,841 £1,090,161

The exportations from Australia to the South Pacific Islands consist of articles of European and other manufacture, trans-shipped from Australia to the islands and of Australian primary or manufactured products. The value of the total annual importations into the islands from Australia is now

about £1,250,000. Copra, the chief article of production and of export of the South Pacific Islands, plays the foremost part in the commercial and material well-being of the islands. The interstate commissioners, continuing their observations, say that export figures are cited from various official sources. The summary hereunder of exports and imports gives a comprehensive view of the world's overseas trade in copra. This may be taken also for trade purposes to indicate roughly the total production.

TOTAL EXPORTS, 1912	
Tons	
Netherlands Indies	247,455
British India	31,876
Ceylon	30,704
Straits Settlements	71,882
Philippines	140,538
Fiji	13,711
Pacific Islands	64,610
	600,874

TOTAL IMPORTS, 1912	
Tons	
Netherlands	149,954
France	186,971
Germany	153,258
United Kingdom (1913 figures)	30,888
United States	28,830
Australia	12,093
	571,974

The average exports of copra of the South Pacific may be stated at 70,000 to 80,000 tons. The quantity of exports of copra from the German possessions has been steadily increasing for years. In ten years it has almost doubled. In 1912 the German old protectorate produced 11,170 tons of copra, and in 1915 the production had increased to 14,574 tons. The German planter under British military occupation, adds the commissioners, appears, therefore, to be thriving.

The interstate commissioners say that in 1913 a German export association of "high quality manufacturers" was formed to combat the cheap-price reputation of German goods, but this association would have no raison d'être in regard to certain manufactured articles supplied to the merchants of the South Sea Islands, whose native customers prefer not quality but quantity, and buy shoddy materials and inferior tools and implements solely because of their cheapness and exterior attractiveness.

The opinions of those examined by the commissioners indicate that the Germans are likely to continue to cultivate that national sentiment which has encouraged, not merely the theoretical, but the practical application of methods that made for German commercial supremacy. Evidence was given that the Germans, while keenly competing amongst themselves, were prepared to suffer the slight monetary disadvantage rather than deal with foreigners; in short, that the Germans combined for their mutual aid in giving preference to German concerns and German goods, and in eliminating foreign competition, and in extending German trade and influence generally.

The German trade in the South Pacific possessions, it may be said, owes its expansion not less to German foresight than to British indifference. The remedy for the German trade menace is practically in the hands of the British manufacturers, merchants, and shipowners themselves. That menace, continue the commissioners, will be reduced to the level of ordinary and not unwholesome competition if British commercial houses endeavor to meet the requirements of South Sea Island populations and take other necessary measures.

Other proposals were tabulated by the interstate commissioners in their report to the Australian Government to assist trade:

- (1) Pacific Islands trade bureaux to be established, one by the Commonwealth and the other by New Zealand to cooperate with one another, and to be divided into export and import trade departments; the bureaux to get into touch with firms in Great Britain, the Commonwealth and New Zealand interested in Pacific Island products, and to induce such firms to undertake propaganda work with a view to encouraging the use of copra and products manufactured therefrom.
- (2) Traveling trade commissioners to be appointed whose duties would be as follows:

- To visit all main islands and gather fullest possible information relating to copra trade and island industries, and collect samples of all Pacific Island products.
- To obtain samples of German and Austrian products which now find favor with the islanders.
- To inquire as to shipping facilities.

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ties of islands with a view to improvement.  
3. Pacific Islands' trade museums to be founded—one in Sydney and the other in New Zealand—for exhibition of samples collected by trade commissioners, and of samples of machines, etc., used in opening coconuts, drying of copra, packing for export, and subsequent manufactures, etc.  
4. Chemists to be appointed to study technology of manufacture of copra into various products, and to propose improvements.  
5. Laboratory and technical research library to be started in Sydney.  
6. Tropical agriculturists and entomologists to visit the islands and report on methods of culture, etc., bulletins to be issued from time to time.

## BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYMENT CENTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A new employment exchange for the London building trades was recently opened in London by the Minister of Labor, Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P. The new exchange is quite a model of its kind and possesses several attractive features. For instance, accommodation is provided to enable a workman who has completed his job to leave his tools and kit in the exchange until he requires them again. There is also a reading room supplied with literature likely to be of special interest to men engaged in the building trade, while arrangements have been made for light refreshments to be served at moderate prices.

Lord Burnham, chairman of the employment exchange committee, presided at the opening ceremony. In his address Lord Burnham said he regarded the inauguration of the London Building Trades Employment Exchange as of great importance not only to the building trades, but to the whole course of British industry. It marked, he said, a definite step forward in industrial reorganization, which might be fruitful in results. The building trades were not only constructional but reconstructional and no industry, he considered, was of more vital importance to the country.

Commenting upon the joint committee of employers and workers that had been established, Lord Burnham said that formerly there had been strife and friction between men and masters which might have done widespread harm had not attempt been made to set up machinery to deal with it.

In conclusion Lord Burnham urged employers and employed to support the new exchange. He hoped that every workman in the building trades would make it a "house of call," and that all employers in the area allocated to the exchange would notify their vacancies direct to it. The exchange, he intimated, would also act as a clearing house for the whole of the London building trades, and by its example help to secure the same advantages for the country at large.

Mr. Roberts in his address said that the necessity for calling upon experts in the building trades for advice in matters connected with the industry had long been recognized. He then went on to quote figures to show the increase in the work done by the Aldwych exchange. The Ministry of Labor, he thought, might claim to have been foremost in developing a policy of decentralization. He had had experience of several government departments and he honestly believed that the British Civil Service was one of the most efficient services in England or any other country. It had to be recognized, however, that men and women working in government departments tended to become institutionalized, and for this reason it was thought advisable that civil servants should be given an opportunity to associate with experts in the work to be done. For this purpose, therefore, local advisory committees had been established throughout the country in connection with the employment exchanges.

The experiment of bringing together representatives of employers and workpeople to assist the Ministry in their work, Mr. Roberts said, had so far worked well. They were therefore encouraged to hope that on this account one of the most difficult problems that would emerge in connection with demobilization and reconstruction after the war would be better dealt with.

Continuing, Mr. Roberts said he wanted to see the employment exchange buildings become centers of inquiry and information in connection with everything affecting national labor, and the common resort of the employers' organizations and of the trade unions. After the war, he said, the building trade would be of primary importance. The need for houses was urgent and it was up to the building trades to cooperate with the national and local authorities and see that the houses were supplied, and were worthy of the race that had acquitted itself so splendidly during the supreme test.

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## VARYING COUNSELS IN REFORM OF INDIA

Indo-British Association Believes  
That Responsible Government  
Can Best Be Attained by  
Orderly Evolution

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The recent debate in the House of Lords on Indian constitutional reform, and the Montagu-Chelmsford report, brings to the very center of the stage many of those proposals and criticisms which have been put forward by the recently formed Indo-British Association. Lord Sydenham is seen to play a prominent part both in the debate and in the activities of the society in question, and the views expressed by himself and other members of the Upper House throw a good deal of light upon the present activities of those associated with him in the propagandist movement now to be considered.

That the Indo-British Association is rightly classified as a movement of this character may be deduced from the number of leaflets in which its views are embodied, but it has also issued pamphlets of a more important character, urging upon British and Indian people alike the danger of too precipitate steps toward responsible government for India. To be more precise, Lord Sydenham and his colleagues consider that such a scheme as that traced in the report of the Viceroy and Secretary of State is perilous in the extreme, and they quote with approval an open letter to Mr. Montagu written by Mr. Daulat Ram Kalia, in the course of which he begs that the British public may be warned against being over-kind to his countrymen like the Raja who showed his royal pleasure to a poor Brahmin by giving him a white elephant which broke down his hut. Mrs. Flora Annie Steel also emphasized the need for caution when, at the first general meeting of the association, she said that it had always seemed to her as if Britain in relation to India was in the position of guardian—not of one minor, but of a family of minors. Even if the eldest had passed through school and college, she observed, there was no reason for breaking up the trust.

It will be seen, then, that the Indo-British Association desires to moderate the pace at which constitutional changes are made; on the other hand, it does not set itself in opposition to the government pronouncement of last year. Its objects are "to promote and foster the unity and advancement of the Indian peoples under the British Crown." Starting with this definition, it acknowledges that the natural result of British rule in India has been to encourage the growth of the spirit of nationality among Indians, and it therefore recognizes that British policy must be directed to lead them along safe and prudent lines compatible with their security, contentment and moral and material progress, toward the goal of responsible government. The association believes that these objects can only be attained by gradual and orderly evolution. The pronouncement in Parliament of Aug. 20, 1917 contemplates an evolution of this character. Not so the proposals of the Viceroy and Secretary of State; according to this association, they would result in a sudden and violent transfer of authority which would gravely endanger the tranquillity, progress and prosperity of India.

This circumspect position belongs, no doubt, to the body as a whole. But when the speech of individual members are considered, and when the pamphlets and leaflets issued by the association are studied in detail, it becomes apparent that the rate of constitutional progress, as there contemplated, is not easily distinguishable from a stationary position. According to one memorandum addressed by Indian Christians to the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, "the ignorant villagers voice their sentiments thus: Khuda is raj ko salammat rakhe (May God preserve this—that is, the British—government). They want no change." Without exaggeration it may be said that the views of some members of the Indo-British Association would not be expressed in very different terms.

At the same time it must be recognized that the standpoint of Lord Sydenham and other members of the association is not so completely out of touch with the march of events as that of Lord Lansdowne, a former Viceroy of India. Speaking in the House of Lords, he said that there was, toward the end of the official report, a very attractive picture of a great British Empire in which eventually India was to find her place alongside of the self-governing British dominions. That seemed to him to be a dream. Self-governing dominions were British to the backbone and would remain British; India was Eastern to the backbone and would continue to be Eastern. She would remain a country to be judged by Eastern standards and compared with other Eastern countries, and she would remain unmoved, except on the surface, by Western democratic ideas.

By contrast it is possible to see where the Indo-British Association stands. It serves a useful purpose by carrying along with it some who would otherwise have enlisted under the banner of Lord Lansdowne. It has done good work by publishing a certain number of the petitions addressed to the Viceroy last winter in connection with the visit of the Secretary of State, petitions that show how greatly opposed to the Home Rule movement are not only the depressed classes in the Madras Province, but also the bulk of the Muhammadans, and the Christian communities. From the Montagu-Chelmsford report itself the full extent and force of that opposition was not to be deduced. These petitions have helped political students to see that at some point in the parliament-

ary proceedings, before a new charter is given to India, an opportunity must be offered to selected members of the House of Commons, or perhaps to a committee of both Houses, to investigate documents and to hear witnesses.

That the government has come to this conclusion is evident from the speech made by the undersecretary for India in the course of the recent debate in the Upper Chamber. He pointed out that there were now two committees on their way to India under instructions to make inquiries on subjects which formed an integral part of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of reforms. A third committee (non-departmental) would also be at work in England during the winter with the object of defining the future organization of the India office, and its relations respectively to the central and provincial governments of India and to the Imperial Parliament. These three reports would complete the main scheme of the Viceroy and Secretary of State, and it would then be possible for Parliament and the country to form a really considered opinion on the proposed reforms. A government bill having been introduced, there would follow in due course, said Lord Islington, a fitting opportunity to set up a parliamentary committee. The Viceroy, he added, had promised that, as soon as circumstances permitted, every facility would be given to enable deputations and representatives of different classes of opinion in India to visit the British Isles and to lay their views before such a parliamentary body.

It is matter for congratulation that the government should at last have so clearly defined their plan of procedure, and the various publications of the Indo-British Association must now be aiding a considerable number of people to understand that the Cabinet have chosen a wise course. To say this is by no means to indicate agreement with the views put forward in those publications, but they are certainly worthy of closer examination, and such a scrutiny it is proposed to give to them in a second article.

## RECONSTRUCTION AND BRITISH BOOT TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—At a recent conference of the National Federation of Boot Trades Associations in Leeds, Mr. E. R. Scovell of the Ministry of Labor, gave an address in which he dealt with the problems of the future. He emphasized the necessity for trades being thoroughly organized, otherwise in the serious times that lay ahead they might get left behind. Post-war problems, he said, were not only government problems, but problems that all would have to think about and try to solve. The old type of government official who ran around in a top hat bound with red tape, he said, had gone, and a much closer interrelationship between government departments and the public had been established, to their mutual benefit.

The first problem to be faced, Mr. Scovell said, was the release of industry from government control. This control could not, however, be stopped immediately as the war came to an end, or chaos would ensue. It was proposed, therefore, to make the process a gradual one by establishing in all important and representative industries joint controlling bodies capable of taking over the control from the department at present exercising it. How quickly government control could be got rid of, therefore, depended largely upon the speed with which the joint bodies were got into working order.

Referring to the question of demobilization, Mr. Scovell said here again the joint bodies could help. They knew who were the pivotal men who should be released from the army first, and if the department were supplied with their names, and, if possible, information as to where they were stationed, endeavor would be made to get the men released at the earliest possible moment.

On the question of the restriction of raw materials, Mr. Scovell said the department hoped to get some idea of the relative importance of the different industries. When that was done they would make but allocations to the industries as a whole, and it would then rest with the industry to allocate the material to all the firms concerned.

Turning to the question of industrial peace, Mr. Scovell said the clock would be put back if after the war there was a long-continued period of strikes and industrial strife. All, he said, must be prepared to give way a little—masters and men and possibly the government. But given a spirit of good fellowship there might be a long series of years of peace.

Mr. Scovell then explained the opinion that the boot trade was not at present sufficiently well organized for the establishment of a joint industrial council. The ministry wanted the industry to do one of two things. Either to organize right through on both sides if they wanted a joint industrial council, or if they wanted a trade board to increase the importance and standard of living of the workers they must get together with other bodies in the trade and with the trade unions.

## THE BELGIANS AND THEIR KING IN WAR

Writer Shows That King Albert  
Decided to Sacrifice Every-  
thing for Honor's Sake and  
People Supported Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—When on Aug. 2, 1914, says M. Lemonier, editor of L'Indépendance Belge, in an article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor, the Kaiser's ultimatum demanding a passage through Belgium in order that he might reach France was delivered at King Albert's palace in Brussels, a moment of intense emotion followed. The King and his counselors were fully aware what power they would have to face in the event of a refusal. But there was not a single moment's hesitation. King Albert was resolved to observe neutrality. He decided to sacrifice everything for honor's sake and his whole people supported his decision.

On the 4th of August the King in firm and energetic language addressed the senators and members of the House of Representatives, concluding with the words: "I have faith in our destiny. A country that defends itself is respected by all. That country will not perish. God will be with us in this just cause. Vive la Belgique indépendante." And it was with the acclamations of the whole Belgian people that the army marched to the frontier. On leaving Brussels the King addressed a proclamation to his soldiers which made a strong impression upon them. "Remember," he said, "when facing the enemy, that you are fighting for liberty and the sanctity of your homes. Remember, remember the battle of the Spurs of Gold; and Walloons of Liège, who occupy at this moment the place of honor, remember the 600 Franchemonts. Soldiers! I leave Brussels to place myself at your head." (Signed) "Albert."

Then followed the heroic fighting round Liège in which the little Belgian Army accomplished deeds of extraordinary valor, and by its heroism arrested the march of the German armies sufficiently to allow of the concentration of forces by the Allies. On Aug. 7, 1914, the King thanked his troops in a proclamation which concluded thus:

"Soldiers of the Belgian Army, do not forget that you are the vanguard of the great armies who are taking part in this gigantic struggle and that we are only waiting the arrival of our brothers in arms to march to victory. The whole world is watching you. Show the world by the vigor of your blows that you intend to live free and independent."

In spite of its fortitude the Belgian Army, crushed by superior numbers, was forced to retreat to the walls of Antwerp. When this town was captured the Belgian Army, keeping up the fight, followed the coast and crossed the Yser. It was there that King Albert resolved to make a desperate stand in order to save the last shred of his country and he then addressed his men thus:

"Soldiers, wait with confidence for the dawn; fight with all your strength. In the positions in which I have placed you let 'Forward' be your watchword, and consider as traitor to his country anyone who gives the word 'Retreat.' Without a formal order. The moment has come when with the aid of our powerful allies, we must drive the enemy from the soil of our beloved country; an enemy who has broken his pledged word and violated the sacred rights of a free people."

By its stubbornness the Belgian Army held up the advance of the German Army on Calais, an achievement which had considerable consequences. For four whole years the Belgian Army fought every day, in mud and water, bombarded, shelled continually, attacked and losing heavily every day, but inflicting even greater losses on the enemy. At last the great day of the offensive arrived.

"Soldiers, you are about to make a powerful attack on the enemy positions, side by side with your heroic British and French comrades. It rests with you to hurl back the invader who has been oppressing your brothers for

over four years. The hour is a decisive one. Everywhere the Germans are retreating. Soldiers! show yourselves worthy of the sacred cause of our independence, worthy of our traditions and of our race. Forward for right and liberty, for glorious, immortal Belgium!"

At the call of their King, the Belgian soldiers flung themselves into the battle and captured the forest of Houthulst.

Four days and five nights, they struggled and gained ground. Finally they freed Ostend, then Bruges, then . . . The first to arrive in freed Ostend were the King and Queen on a British ship; they landed with the German shells still raining on the town.

The Queen has been with the King during the whole war. She was at Antwerp with her children when the Zeppelins bombarded the town endeavoring to hit the Royal Palace; the Queen then took her children to London for safety and returned immediately to be at her post in Antwerp.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth are well matched. The King is a very straight and loyal man; he is thoughtful and reserved; is fond of study and interested in social and industrial questions; he likes to make certain of things himself, and so he traveled through the Congo from east to west; he has a taste for the fine arts, and at the same time enjoys sport and has a reputation as a mountain climber. King Albert is a believer in a simple family life. How devoted he is to his duties can be seen from the fact that the only holidays he used to indulge in were a few days spent in the Alps with a friend, mountaineering. He traveled incognito, disliking pomp and ceremony. The Queen shares his love

of simplicity, and her quiet friendliness has made her very popular. She was a daughter of the Duke of Bavaria. During the war the Queen has been constantly absorbed in the education of her children and the organization and inspection of Red Cross work. She has nursed the wounded herself, bringing them comforts and messages of comfort and cheer. She has often visited the trenches, and when Belgian officers tried to get her away out of the firing line she would reply carelessly: "Let me take another photograph of that bursting shell." The King, too, was sometimes imprudent. On one occasion while walking along a trench, owing to his great height, his head showed above the parapet. But he remained quite unconcerned until an officer, the colonel in command of the sector, remonstrated with him. "Sir, if you were a simple soldier, I should reprimand you." "Do so, colonel, do so," replied the King, laughing. "Sir, I do reprimand you," replied the colonel severely. The King, not wishing to appear unmindful of discipline, bent his head and went on his way.

At the time of the silver wedding of the King and Queen of England, King Albert and Queen Elizabeth brought them greetings crossing over from La Panne to Dover in an aeroplane. Since the allied forward move the King and Queen have also been to Bruges in an aeroplane. But the return to Brussels took place on firm ground and along all the roads, streets, and boulevards. The welcome they received was extraordinary. What a day for Belgian people who have been so oppressed, who have suffered so much and who will now blossom forth afresh into renewed liberty and enlarged opportunities for work.

## OPENING ALASKA'S COAL RESOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Washington.—Development of the coal resources in Alaska which have been locked up through federal laws have been greater in 1918 than in all previous years combined, according to advices received by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, due to the construction of the government railway. The first shipment of Alaska anthracite coal to reach tidewater was delivered at Cordova Oct. 24. Another shipment of 100 tons is now en route to Seattle. The Alaska anthracite railway has been completed from tidewater on Bering River to the coal mines of the Alaska Petroleum & Coal Company, 22 miles. It is planned to extend this railroad eight miles from its present tidewater terminus to deep water on Okalee Channel, Controller Bay, where coal can be discharged direct from the cars to ocean carriers.

## INFORMATION BUREAU CLOSED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The news division of the Committee on Public Information, which has served as a clearing house for information of government activities during the war, was closed on Saturday night. All other branches of the committee, except the foreign and official bulletin divisions, will be closed before the end of the year. Publication of the official bulletin will be continued until June under a congressional appropriation, but the time of discontinuing the foreign service has not been announced.

## STEP FORWARD FOR WOMEN IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The Attorney-General for New South Wales, Mr. D. R. Hall, has introduced into the State Parliament a bill entitled the Women's Legal Status Bill, which has been greeted with approval by progressive women in Australia as it proposes to remove a number of restrictions from the women of the "Mother State," some of which have already been removed from the women of other states. If the bill is successful it will mean that a woman will be enabled:

(a) To be elected or appointed as a member of either of the Houses of Parliament;

(b) To be elected as Lord Mayor or alderman of the Municipal Council of Sydney; as mayor, president, alderman, or councillor of any municipality or shire under the laws relating to local government;

(c) To be appointed a special magistrate having jurisdiction only in children's courts, or a justice of the peace;

(d) To be admitted and to practice as a barrister or solicitor of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, or to practice as a conveyancer, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The bill is a notable step forward, but if it passes, the last stronghold of prejudice will still have to be taken, as New South Wales women will not, even then, have the right to be judges, magistrates and jurors in the higher courts.

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**Luncheon Sets**..... 39.00 to 65.00

**Mosaic Napkins, a dozen**..... 7.00 to 29.00

**Hand Embroidered Grass Linen Table Cloths**..... 22.50 to 59.00

**Hand Embroidered Grass Linen Centrepieces**..... 10.00 to 22.00

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**Japanese Blue Print Cloths**..... 1.50 to 3.25

**Japanese Blue Print Scarfs**..... 62½c

**Japanese Blue Print Napkins, a dozen**..... 1.00

### Japanese Kimonos and Quilted Robes

Because they are of such unusual beauty and practicalness, women are buying them for holiday gift giving in goodly numbers.

Our assortment was never so large, so attractive, or reasonably priced.

**Quilted Vests**..... 1.25 to 2.95

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**Embroidered Japanese Crepe Kimonos**, 2.95 to 4.95

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**Japanese Silk Night Gowns**, in a number of different designs, round and V necks, 6.95 to 10.50

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MANY ELEVEN IN  
FINAL CONTESTS

Few Post-Season Football Games Are Left to Be Played on the First and Second Saturdays of This Month—Cleveland Wins

**SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL GAMES**  
Brown S. A. T. C. 6, Harvard S. A. T. C. 3.  
Syracuse 21, Rutgers 0.  
Boston 53, Tufts 0.  
Pelham Bay 6, Granite State 0.  
Philadelphia N. Y. 26, Charleston N. Y. 7.  
Norwich 13, Boston University 0.  
Camp Dix 7, Camp Upton 7.  
Newport T. S. 41, Brooklyn A. G. 0.  
Michigan 14, Ohio State 0.  
Cleveland N. R. 10, Pittsburgh 9.  
Great Lakes 27, Purdue 0.  
Camp Dodge 0, Iowa 0.  
Minnesota 7, Chicago 0.  
All-Stars 7, U. S. S. New Jersey 0.  
Rose P. L. 0, Butler 0.  
Knox 6, Great Lakes Quartersmasters 6.  
Washburn 22, Haskell Indians 7.  
Oregon 7, Washington 0.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—With the exception of a few post-season games which are to be played on the first or second Saturdays of this month, the football season of 1918 came to a close last Saturday. Most of these post-season games are scheduled for service teams, with only one or two of the college elevens of the country having games for this coming week-end.

Not to be outdone by the previous Saturdays, Nov. 30 furnished a result or two which brought surprise to the close followers of this sport. While the Western Conference games will be handled more fully in a special article of later date, it should be noted in passing that the University of Michigan kept its record clean by defeating Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, by a score of 14 to 0. This leaves Illinois and Michigan undefeated so far as "Big Ten" championship games are concerned and the followers of each will be busy during the rest of the winter advancing reasons why their team should be regarded as having the best claim to title. Minnesota defeated Chicago in another conference game and the surprise is that the score was not more one-sided as the Maroon have been handicapped more than any other team in the conference this fall.

A western game which upset all calculations, but did not come under the "Big Ten" was the victory secured by the Cleveland Naval Reserve over the University of Pittsburgh, 10 to 9. This was a battle royal from start to finish. Camp Dodge and State University of Iowa engaged in another western game of note, the score ending 0 to 0.

There were two good-sized games in the East. Brown's Student Army Training Corps eleven defeated the Harvard S. A. T. C. eleven at the Stadium by the close score of 6 to 3, all the points being made from field goals with Gagnon making two for Brown and Hunnebaum making one for Harvard. The other big eastern game found Syracuse defeating Rutgers rather easily by a score of 21 to 0. Boston College had an easy time winning from Tufts, 53 to 0 and Norwich University defeated Boston University 19 to 0. The Philadelphia Navy Yard eleven kept up its winning record by defeating the Charlestown Navy Yard 26 to 7, while the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station won the naval service championship of Greater New York by defeating the U. S. S. Granite State, 6 to 0. Camp Dix and Camp Upton had a great battle which resulted in a 7-to-7 tie. The Newport Naval Training Station eleven defeated the Brooklyn Armed Guard, 41 to 0.

BETHLEHEM IS  
AGAIN WINNER

United States Football Champions Make It Two Straight Victories From the Canadian Eleven

TORONTO, Ontario—The Bethlehem soccer football team, champions of the United States, made it two straight victories over the Canada soccer team by winning the game played here Saturday, 2 goals to 0. When these two teams met at Newark, New Jersey, two weeks ago, the Bethlehem team won by a score of 4 to 1.

Canada presented a much stronger team Saturday than when they played in the United States and Bethlehem had three changes, Ratican playing center in place of Easton, Butler playing inside right and Pepper going to outside left.

At the start of the game the Canadians played a rushing attack and appeared on the way to an early score, but the playing of Duncan in goal for Bethlehem was very fine and he succeeded in turning back the attack. Bethlehem appeared to be playing a waiting game during the first half, never seriously trying to advance the ball, but letting the Canadians work it up the field and then checking the home players near the goal line.

The second half found Bethlehem pursuing a different policy and it was not long before the players from the United States began to get their attack working smoothly and their play delighted the onlookers. It was some time, however, before the scoring was opened, but when the first goal was made it was well deserved. Forster, the inside left, accepted a ball placed to his foot, and making no mistake let drive, leaving the Toronto goal keeper no chance to save.

McKelvey made a second goal some time later from a different angle. This proved to be the last of the scoring. The winners were given quite an ovation, and were voted a splendid all-around team. They secured a valuable cup for their victory.

ENSIGN HOAG TO  
PRESENT TROPHY

Athletic Officer Will Select Cup This Week—Game With Great Lakes Doubtful

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Presentation of the silver cup, emblematic of the gridiron championship of the first naval district, and won by the Headquarters' team, better known locally as the Little Building team, is expected to be made at an early date, according to a statement given out by Paymaster R. M. Hoag, athletic officer of the station. Ensign Hoag expects to make a selection of the trophy this week, and the date of the presentation to Rear Admiral S. S. Wood, commandant of the district, will be announced later.

Ensign Hoag and G. V. Brown of the Boston Athletic Association, district athletic officer, have worked faithfully in the interests of the sport this fall, and much of the success attained is directly due to their efforts. In regard to the proposed football game between the Great Lakes station and the First Naval District team, nothing definite has as yet been arranged. The athletic authorities at headquarters were awaiting a communication from the Chicago, Illinois, naval base, in respect to an agreeable date for the contest. In view of the report that the western eleven has scheduled a game with a Cleveland, Ohio, team, it is considered doubtful here as to whether or not satisfactory arrangements can be made for the meeting of the two teams. The affair will be settled early this week, it is believed.

Owing to a misunderstanding in regard to playing grounds, the usual Sunday afternoon service football game at Braves Field was canceled, although, considering the poor playing conditions, a good-sized audience was on hand to watch the fray.

An attempt is being made by the athletic heads at Battery Wharf and Boston Section the two stadiums scheduled to clash Sunday, to complete arrangements with the management at Braves Field for the use of the grounds next week for the play-off of the game, but no definite answer has been received. However, the advisability of continuing the gridiron season one week longer has been left for decision to G. V. Brown.

PHILADELPHIA TO  
PLAY NEW YORK

Inter-City Billiard Matches Between These Two Cities Are Scheduled to Start Tonight

NEW YORK, New York—New York and Philadelphia will engage in an inter-city billiard tournament, in which three leading amateurs of each city will participate, beginning tonight. The first three matches will be played in Philadelphia. The following schedule has been arranged:  
Monday night, Jacob Klinger (New York) vs. Coar (Philadelphia); Tuesday night, Hal Coleman (New York) vs. Druckmiller (Philadelphia); Wednesday night, Mark Muldaur (New York) vs. Stiltz (Philadelphia).

On the following week, the Philadelphia players will play the return matches in this city. The games will be under the auspices of the American Amateur Billiard Association.

It was the original intention to play the games here in three different rooms, but at the last moment the committee in charge decided to play all games at one room. All games will be at 300 points, 18.2 ball-line.

The class B 18.2 ball-line championship tournament of the American Amateur Billiard Association will start tonight at the Morningside room. The following entries have been received: G. P. B. Clarke, William Gershel, Mark Muldaur, David Wiener, Antony Ortiz, Murray Elin and James McCown.

The three first named are old-time class B players and have won championships before. Ortiz played considerable billiards in Spain where he won the amateur championship. For the opening game Clarke and Gershel have been drawn.

PELHAM BAY WINS  
DISTRICT TITLE

NEW YORK, New York—In a hard-fought football game, the Pelham Bay Naval Training Station eleven defeated the training ship Granite State team, 6 to 0, and also won the championship of the local district Saturday afternoon at Ebbs Field, Brooklyn. Pelham's only score came in the final minute of play, when Oed, a former Dean Academy star forced his way over the Granite State goal line.

The winning team proved itself a much better combination than its opponents from the first whistle, and at no time was its goal really threatened. Pelham Bay made frequent use of the forward pass, which it completed successfully on many occasions for long gains. Wilcox and Lohr were the outstanding stars for the training ship men.

## J. C. JONES DENIES REPORT

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Declaring that at no time had he been approached regarding the sale of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club, J. C. Jones, president and chief stockholder in the local organization, set at rest a rumor that the franchise might be purchased and removed to Kansas City, as a means of solving its somewhat tangled financial difficulties.

POLO LEAGUE IS  
ON SECOND MONTH

Two Clubs Are Tied for First Place, With Three Others in a Tie for Third Place in the Championship Standing

**POLO TEAM STANDING**  
Boston ..... Won ..... 571  
Worcester ..... 8 ..... 571  
Lowell ..... 8 ..... 571  
Quincy ..... 7 ..... 571  
Providence ..... 7 ..... 571  
Lawrence ..... 5 ..... 571

## RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 10, Lowell 3.

## RESULTS SATURDAY

Providence 7, Boston 5.

## GAMES TODAY

Lowell at Providence.

Worcester at Boston.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Today finds the American Roller Polo League entering on its second month of the championship race of 1918-1919 and with prospects of interest continuing in this sport as the race progresses. The first month, after the Cambridge franchise had been shifted to Lawrence, proved to be a very successful one, although it is reported that there are still possibilities of at least one more shift being made before the end of the season.

The end of the first month finds Boston and Worcester tied for first place in the standing, with eight victories and six defeats to the credit of each. There is now a triple tie for third place in the standing with Lowell, champions of 1917-18, Quincy and Providence all holding a percentage of 500. Lawrence is last, the standing although it has improved its percentage since it received the Cambridge franchise.

Williams, formerly of Cambridge, but now of Providence, continues to head the individual scorers with 50 to his credit, having scored 10 in the games he played during the past week. Thompson of Providence and Harkins of Lowell are having a great battle for second place, the former having passed the latter during the week and now holding the place with 41 goals to 40 for the latter. Harkins is last, having worked up into fourth place in the standing with 30 to his credit. The full list follows:

Williams Cambridge and Providence ..... 50  
Thompson, Providence ..... 41  
Harkins, Lowell ..... 40  
Mulligan, Lowell ..... 34  
Higgins, Worcester ..... 32  
Hart, Quincy ..... 27  
Williams, Boston ..... 23  
Lincoln, Quincy ..... 23  
Slater, Worcester ..... 25  
Alexander, Boston ..... 24  
Hardy, Boston and Lawrence ..... 12  
Kehe, Providence ..... 11  
White, Worcester ..... 10  
Griffith, Lowell ..... 8  
Ahearn, Lawrence ..... 7  
Farrell, Quincy ..... 6  
Laxon, Lawrence ..... 6  
Whiting, Lawrence ..... 6  
Riley, Lawrence ..... 2  
McCormack, Worcester ..... 2  
Jean, Boston ..... 2  
Muirhead, Providence ..... 1  
Donnelly, Worcester ..... 1  
O'Brien, Worcester ..... 1

CLEVELAND WINS  
UPHILL CONTEST

Trails University of Pittsburgh Eleven Until Final Period of Saturday's Gridiron Clash

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Fighting an uphill battle, the Cleveland Naval Reserve football team Saturday defeated the University of Pittsburgh eleven, undisputed collegiate football champions of 1918, by a score of 10 to 9, before the largest crowd that ever witnessed a football game in this city.

Davies' inability to kick a goal after a touchdown in the opening period brought defeat to Pittsburgh. On the other hand, Stinchcomb's goal in the final period brought victory to the sailors.

Pittsburgh was the first to score, McLaren going over the Navy line on a series of line plunges in the first period. Davies failed to kick goal, the ball hitting the crossbar.

In the second period Ducote kicked a difficult field goal from the 40-yard line for Cleveland. At the end of this period Pittsburgh had the ball on the 1-yard line.

Neither side scored in the third period. Early in the final period Gougler registered a goal from placement for Pittsburgh, making the score 9 to 3, in favor of the visitors. Then the bluejackets started on the road to victory. Stinchcomb got loose for a spectacular 45-yard run, and Ducote followed with a forward pass of 15 yards across the Pittsburgh line and right into Stinchcomb's waiting hands.

Following the touchdown Stinchcomb kicked the goal, giving Cleveland the point necessary to win, 10 to 9. The line-up and summaries:

CLEVELAND N. R. PITTSBURGH  
Bierce, L. e. .... r. e. Harrington  
Carroll, L. e. .... r. e. Mervis  
Taylor, L. e. .... r. e. V. Allhouse  
Gorgas, C. .... c. Stein  
Hess, R. e. .... l. e. Stahl  
Johnson, R. e. .... l. e. Hilty  
Zanders, R. e. .... l. e. McCaffrey  
Stinchcomb, q. b. .... q. b. Gougler  
Holmgren, L. b. .... r. b. Easterday  
Harlan, R. b. .... l. b. Davies  
Ducote, f. b. .... f. b. McLaren  
Score—Cleveland Naval Reserve 10, University of Pittsburgh 9. Touchdowns—Stinchcomb, for Cleveland; McLaren, for Pittsburgh. Goal from touchdown—Ducote, for Cleveland; Harrington for Hilly, Piller for Gougler, for Pittsburgh. Referee—H. S. Ray, Illinois. Umpire—J. C. Durfee, Williams. Head linesman—J. R. Merriman, Illinois. Time—16m periods.

C. P. HORNE WINS  
CROSS-COUNTRY

Dorchester Club Runner Captures New England Individual Title—New Hampshire Winner

**TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING**  
New Hampshire S. C. .... 43  
Massachusetts I. T. .... 42  
Massachusetts A. C. .... 41  
Camp Edgar ..... 39

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Running a very clever race over a course which was exceedingly hard on the runners, C. P. Horne of the Dorchester Club won the individual senior cross-country championship of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union for 1918 Saturday afternoon by covering the Franklin Park course in 35m. 20s. Four teams, instead of three, competed for team honors and the New Hampshire State College runners won the championship honors with 43 points to their credit. Massachusetts Institute of Technology finished a very close second with 47 points, while Massachusetts Agricultural College, an added entry, was third with 58 points and Camp Edgar finished last with 69.

There were 34 runners started, but not all of them were eligible to count in the team standing. Horne was one of the individual contestants and he ran a splendid race. The course was far from championship shape as a good part of it has been plowed up for gardens and this gave the runners considerable trouble so that the time made by Horne was exceedingly good. He was closely pressed by Frank Kahdol of Camp Edgar, an Oklahoma Indian. Greater experience over the course and in competition helped Horne in defeating his Indian rival who has shown some very fast work in recent time trials, but did not use as good generalship as his opponent.

Oswald Sparson of Lewiston, Maine, another runner who was competing as an individual, finished in third place only 13s. behind Kahdol. These two men had a battle royal for second place and the Indian won out in the last few yards. The order of finish of the first 10 runners and the team order follows:

Runner and Club ..... M. S.  
C. P. Horne, Dorchester Club ..... 35:20  
Frank Kahdol, Camp Edgar ..... 36:45  
Oswald Sparson, Lewiston, Maine ..... 36:58  
G. H. Billingham, New Hampshire S. C. .... 37:20  
S. C. Stone, M. I. T. .... 37:25  
H. W. Finch, New Hampshire S. C. .... 37:45  
G. W. Weston, New Hampshire S. C. .... 37:48  
H. Kanto, Finnish A. A. .... 38:28  
H. R. Dorr, M. I. T. .... 38:28  
G. R. Owens, M. I. T. .... 38:32  
New Hampshire State College—G. H. Billingham 2, Harold Pitch 4, George Weston 5, V. Gould 14, N. D. Grove 18.  
Massachusetts Agricultural College—Hess 17, Rollins 10, Long 11, Lyons 12, Lewis 17.  
Camp Edgar—Frank Kahdol 1, C. Michaels 9, J. C. Haering 13, C. Gordon 22, J. Vossler 24.

MR. TAFT DECLINES  
BASEBALL POSITION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
DAYTON, Ohio—Former President William Howard Taft said here Saturday that he could not consider the possibility of handling baseball disputes as a sort of one-man National Commission for the two major leagues. He said:

"I was asked to arbitrate a certain dispute as to the legality of certain exemption of baseball contracts, and I was very glad to be of service in this capacity. However, when the matter of becoming a permanent tribunal is suggested I could not even think seriously of it."

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BOHLAND TAKES  
SENIOR HONORS

Wins Individual Cross-Country Championship Title of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States—Pores Second

**SENIOR A. A. U. TEAM CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP**  
Team ..... Points  
Morningside A. C. .... 32  
Paulist A. C. .... 55  
Pelham Bay N. Y. S. .... 57  
Mohawk A. C. .... 65

NEW YORK, New York—Max Bohland of the Paulist Athletic Club has the distinction of being the senior and junior individual cross-country champion of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, following his winning of the former title over the Van Cortlandt Park course Saturday afternoon in 33m. very good time for the six-mile championship course. Team honors were won by the Morningside Athletic Club, the same as in the junior race, with 32 points. The Paulist A. C. was second with 55 points and Pelham Bay Naval Training Station finished third, only one point behind the Paulist A. C. The Mohawk Athletic Club was fourth.

The race for individual honors was one of the greatest ever seen in this classic event. Bohland started out by taking the lead with Charles Pores, the famous Pelham Bay Naval Training Station United States five and 10-mile champion, following closely at his heels, and James Henigan, the former Dorchester Club runner who won the title in 1917 and is now representing Ft. Slocum, closely pressing the leaders. The runners maintained this order over the first round of the course with Bohland leading Pores by about two yards and Henigan about 50 yards behind. Coming up the home stretch on the second and last round of the course both Bohland and Pores started to sprint and the Pelham Bay sailor was able to gain only about a yard of the two that separated them when the sprint started. The order of the first 20 to finish follows:

Name and Club ..... M. S.  
Max Bohland, Paulist A. C. .... 32:00  
Charles Pores, Pelham Bay ..... 32:01  
James Henigan, Fort Slocum ..... 32:46  
Frey Halpin, Morningside A. C. .... 34:07  
W. Cummings, Meadowbrook Club ..... 34:12  
P. Triloudis, Morningside A. C. .... 34:23  
J. Nulty, Paulist A. C. .... 34:48  
E. A. Kraus, Brooklyn A. A. .... 35:12  
P. Lehman, Morningside A. C. .... 35:22  
F. Joyce, Pelham Bay ..... 35:24  
J. McGuinness, Mohawk A. C. .... 35:28  
E. Weiman, Morningside A. C. .... 35:37  
L. Metzger, Morningside A. C. .... 35:51  
J. Phillips, Paulist A. C. .... 36:07  
C. Holl, Mohawk A. C. .... 36:20  
F. Wilson, Mohawk A. C. .... 36:20  
J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C. .... 36:20  
H. Parkinson, Morningside A. C. .... 36:42  
H. McCabe, Pelham Bay ..... 37:13  
L. Kaufman, Pelham Bay ..... 37:20  
N. Brown, Pelham Bay ..... 37:21  
F. Power, Mohawk A. C. .... 37:22  
J. Belair, Pelham Bay ..... 37:43

## ANDOVER ELECTS ADAMS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
ANDOVER, Massachusetts—F. W. Adams has been reelected captain of the Phillips Andover Academy football team. He played quarterback on this fall's eleven until the game with Phillips Exeter, when he was shifted to halfback.

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ANNUAL BICYCLE  
CONTEST STARTS

Fifteen Teams Entered in Six-day Race Which Opens at Madison Square Garden

NEW YORK, New York—The twenty-sixth annual six-day bicycle race starts this morning in Madison Square Garden, and is the first real international bicycle competition in five years, the war having kept away the leading cyclists of other countries. Governor-elect of New York State, A. E. Smith, was scheduled to fire the gun which started the 15 teams representing the best riders in the United States, Canada, France, Italy, England, Belgium, Switzerland and Australia.

Among the entrants for this year's race are several men new to the racing public of this city. Gustave Lang, who captured the amateur title last season, is teamed with Lloyd Byron, amateur title holder of Australia. R. G. McNamara is entered with Magin, the rider who shared the winning honors with Goulet last year. Frank Kramer, 17 times world champion, has entered, and requested to be teamed with Marcel Dupuy, the French rider. The French system of scoring points in sprints will be elaborated upon. There will be two hours of continual sprinting every afternoon, and at night the riders will fight it out for points for three hours. The teams entered are:

Australian Team—Spears and Grenda.  
U. S. Navy-Belgian Team—Carman and De Baetes.  
American-Australian Team—Corry and Madden.

Amateur Team—Lang and Byron.  
Newark Team—Kopsky and Coburn.

Submarine Boat Corporation Team—Grimm and Thomas.

California Team—Hanley and Lawrence.  
New York Team—Chapman and Wiley.

Italian Team—Madonna and Bello.  
Unione Sportiva Italiana—Verri and Drobach.

American Team—McNamara and Magin.  
American-French Team—Kramer and Dupuy.

Jersey Team—Weber and Eaton.  
Long Island Team—Bowker Brothers.

Allied Team—Gerwig and Keller.

Professional and star amateur cyclists participated in a series of varied stunts which concluded with a motor-paced race in the Madison Square Garden Saturday night as a preliminary to the annual six-day grind. Evidence of the renewed popularity of bicycle racing was furnished by the unexpectedly large attendance at the sprint races.

By far the most interest was taken in the international point race for the first professional sprint championship decided since the war began. The honors fell to Francesco Verri of Italy, who was wildly cheered by his patriots. Grenda was held responsible for shutting out the popular perennial champion, Frank Kramer, in the final heat where points were

greater denomination than in the trials. The summary:  
Half-mile Professional Handicap—Won by William Coburn, Newark, 50yds.; Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco, 35yds.; second, G. Lang, Newark, 40yds.; third, Time—55yds.

International Point Race, Sprint Championship, One Mile—Won by Francesco Verri, Italy, 24 points; Frank Kramer, America, 16 points; second, Marcel Dupuy, France, 12 points; third, Time of final—2m. 55s.

Ten-mile Professional Open—Won by Jacob Magin, Irvington, N. J.; Reginald McNamara, Australia, second; G. D. Chapman, Bridgeport, Connecticut, third, Time—22m. 15s.

Ten-mile Motor-paced Race—Won by Vincent Madonna, Italy; Frank Corey, Australia, second; George Wiley, Syracuse, third, Time—16m. 40yds.

MICHIGAN WINS  
FROM OHIO STATE

First Time These Two Teams Have Clashed Since 1912—Game Slow and Uninteresting

COLUMBUS, Ohio—For the first time since 1912, the University of Michigan and Ohio State University clashed in a gridiron contest here, Saturday afternoon, the former team winning 14 to 0. The game was scoreless until well into the fourth period, the slippery ground making fast and sure playing impossible.

The final period opened with Ohio State having the ball on its own 31-yard line. After Ohio State had failed to gain, Rife punted to Knode, who returned to Michigan's 35-yard line. From here Steketee punted to Ohio State's 3-yard line. As Rife attempted to punt out from behind the goal Goetz broke through, blocked the kick and fell on the ball for a touchdown.

After the kickoff the ball seersawed back and forth in the middle of the field for a few minutes, and then, after an exchange of punts, the ball was put in play on Ohio State's 12-yard line. From here a forward pass, Steketee to Dunne, counted the 8th touchdown. The lineup:

OHIO STATE  
Dunne, L. e. .... r. e. Slyker

Goetz, L. b. .... r. e. McCune

Fortune, L. e. .... r. e. Shedden

Vick, C. .... r. e. Friedman

Freeman, R. g. .... l. e. Plicky

Czyzyp, r. b. .... l. e. Huffman

Boville, r. e. .... l. e. McDonald

Knode, q. b. .... q. b. Wiper

Cohn, l. b. .... r. b. b. Davies

Perrin, r. b. .... l. b. b. Rife

Steketee, f. b. .... f. b. Matheny

Score—University of Michigan 14, Ohio State University 0. Touchdowns—Goetz, Dunne. Goals from touchdowns—Steketee.

2. Substitutions—Usher for Cohn, Morrison for Czyzyp, Adams for Fortune, Hendershot for Boville for Michigan; Taylor for Matheny, Church for Snedden, Addison for McCune, Matheny for Taylor, Snedden for Church, Elgin for Slyker, Howell for Elgin, Gilliam for Plicky, Referee—A. T. Snyder, Harvard. Umpire—J. Schommer, Chicago. Field Judge—E. E. Prugh, Ohio Wesleyan. Head linesman—C. H. Thurber, Colgate. Time—15m. periods.

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## MOONEY SITUATION CALLED CONFUSING

California Said to Show Conflicting Currents of Thought as Result of Densmore Report and Commutation of Sentence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Many conflicting currents of public and private interests and purposes, resulting in much confusion of the public thought in California, have been the result of the Densmore report on the prosecution of the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb cases and the commutation of the sentence of Thomas J. Mooney to life imprisonment. While labor leaders hesitate to hazard an opinion as to whether organized labor will continue the movement to call a general strike in protest against the refusal of Gov. William D. Stephens to grant Mooney a new trial, the general opinion seems to be that the movement will be allowed to subside.

The general situation is, however, furnishing an opportunity for the Reds and the I. W. W. and the Bolshevists in the labor movement to show just how much influence they have. It has been shown that they consider considerable power in Seattle and Oakland, and in the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council on Friday night, Hugo Ernest, an Austrian delegate from the Walters' Union, declared that the labor movement of the United States is 50 years behind that of Europe and that the workers of Russia, Austria and Germany are showing the way in which the labor movement of this country should follow. This statement brought a certain amount of applause. But the remarks of Daniel C. Murphy, president of the council, and James W. Mullen, editor of the Labor Clarion, the organ of the labor council, combating this view and declaring that there never would be a revolution in this country, found greater support. While the San Francisco Labor Council has rejected the idea of a general strike in behalf of Mooney, it has taken a very decided stand on the matter of the Densmore report and in denunciation of Governor Stephens for not giving Mooney a new trial and has appointed a committee to lay down a program for future action. It has also passed a resolution calling upon the Mayor to investigate the Densmore charges against District Attorney Charles M. Fickert, and, if warranted, to suspend him from office pending trial by the board of supervisors.

The grand jury investigation of the Densmore charges is being held up, partly by the absence of Mr. Densmore in Seattle, Washington, who is quoted in the public press as saying that he will not appear before the grand jury, as it is not likely to act in an impartial way. The assistance of Governor Stephens is therefore sought by the grand jury in securing the presence of Mr. Densmore. District Attorney Fickert is quoted as saying that he will seek the indictment of Densmore and his assistants for wire tapping and disclosing private telephonic conversations. John B. Densmore is United States director-general of employment, and it was his report to his superior, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, based on alleged discoveries of municipal corruption by use of the dictaphone, particularly in connection with the prosecution of the bomb cases, that has brought about a general upheaval in federal, state and municipal circles that promises to give opportunity for much effective house cleaning.

## PROMPT SERVICE BY CABLES IS PROMISED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General on Saturday issued this statement:

"An understanding has been had with those who have the immediate direction of the trans-Atlantic cable service, that every facility commensurate with the importance will be given the news associations and representatives of individual newspapers for handling press matter during the period of the Peace Conference.

"It is hoped that these agencies may be given the fullest opportunities for handling the development of the peace deliberations. No discrimination will be permitted, and press matter at press rates, where possible to do so, will not be shunted aside, but handled promptly so as not to impair its value as news."

## NEW NAVY SEAPLANE CARRIES FIFTY MEN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The navy's newest type seaplane, the giant N C-1, the largest seaplane in the world, broke all records for number of passengers carried in an airplane when it made a flight with 50 men on board Wednesday at the naval air station at Rockaway, Long Island. No special modifications of the plane were made for the flight, which was made to show the machine's enormous lifting power. The N C-1 is the first American tri-motor seaplane, and is propelled by three Liberty motors that develop a maximum of 1200 horsepower, giving it a cruising speed of 80 miles an hour. In the test flight the plane was piloted by Lieut. David H. McCullough of the naval reserve flying corps.

LABOR CANDIDATES FIRM  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau  
REGINA, Saskatchewan—Municipal election prospects have resolved themselves into a straight fight between business and labor, by the refusal of the Labor Party to withdraw one of

its two candidates and allow the name of the remaining candidate to be placed on the ticket of the citizens' committee. The ultimatum was "two or none" and the citizens' candidates declined. As a result the Labor Party has nominated three candidates for aldermen and the citizens' committee five. There are five vacancies to be filled. Labor is already represented by one alderman in a council of 10. The contest promises to be most interesting as the Labor platform is of a radical nature and advocates the municipalization of several lines of private enterprise such as bakeries and dairies.

## COAL CONSERVATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—Examination of the success of the conservation of coal campaign in New Hampshire has been completed by W. G. Diman, chief of conservation of the Fuel Administration. Of 180 manufacturing plants surveyed, 49 plants do not weigh any coal they use or keep any records of it. Of 150 plants, no record is kept of water evaporated in the boilers except that, in some cases, at the end of six months, a check-up is made on fuel and water. Seventy-six plants have now organized committees of fuel conservation. There are 21 which use direct steam for heating feed water to the boilers and are throwing away the exhaust. Full use of exhaust steam is not made in 53 plants in the summer season, and in 22 plants in the winter. The Fuel Administration is seeking to conserve by utilizing exhaust steam, cleaning heating surfaces at least once a week, and keeping records of coal consumed.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE LABOR SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
MANCHESTER, New Hampshire—How to provide work for men thrown out of employment by the cancellation of war orders was the subject of study at a conference of manufacturers and labor leaders held here under the auspices of the War Industries Board. Prof. C. E. Doten, who has made an investigation of labor conditions in New Hampshire for the board, conducted the conference. A special investigation is being undertaken in two cities of this State, Manchester, a textile and shoe center, and Portsmouth, a shipbuilding center. Five thousand textile workers are now out of employment temporarily in this city on account of cancellation of orders for woollen uniforms for the army, at the Amoskeag mills.

## RULING CLOSES MANY SALOONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Federal Judge Thomas Munger has ruled in the cases of four saloon keepers that Jefferson Barracks is a military camp within the meaning of the regulations laid down for the governing of liquor sales about military posts. This has brought about the immediate closing of between 15 and 20 saloons within the five-mile zone of the barracks in St. Louis County. The ruling, however, does not affect the saloons within the city limits of St. Louis that are less than five miles away from that post. As the cases tried were in the nature of test cases, the United States prosecutor asked that the sentences be made light. Sentence was deferred until January, 1919. Evidence on which the men were convicted was secured by four Department of Justice agents who bought liquor in each of the saloons.

## ENEMY ALIEN ACCUSED

NEW YORK, New York—Federal agents on Saturday apprehended an enemy alien Emil Zimmermann, recently in the employ of the Wall Street Journal as a reporter. His trip to New York from Germany after the European War began was financed by German financial institutions in America, according to the federal authorities, who said he admitted that up to the time the United States became a belligerent he sent mail to Germany by crews of neutral vessels. He is said to have once been in the German Army.

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## LAW IS URGED TO PROTECT WORKERS

Frank P. Walsh, at Conference on Demobilization, Declares Minimum Wage Has Come to Stay—Would Limit the Courts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—A law stating the civil rights of the people, including those of free speech, liberty of publication, peaceful assemblage in war and peace times, and the right of workers to organize in unions of their own choosing, and to be represented by workers of their own choice, is favored by Frank P. Walsh, who recently resigned as joint chairman of the Federal War Labor Board. Mr. Walsh would have this law provide that neither the United States Supreme Court nor any state court should have the power to declare it unconstitutional; and that violations of the law should be tried in the districts where they occur, the jury judging the law as well as the fact.

Speaking at the closing session of a two days' conference on demobilization and the responsibilities of organized social agencies, Mr. Walsh added that he believed the minimum wage had come to stay, as one of the gains of the war, "the acknowledgment of the facts asserted to by employers that no industry has the right to life that does not pay every worker a living wage, and that no state can prosper whose great industries do not live up to this ideal." Mr. Walsh thought that anybody who expected to lay down a definite program which would be acceptable to both workers and employers was chasing rainbows.

Grant Hamilton, director-general of working conditions service of the federal Department of Labor and former legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, objected to too much state control. Alexander M. Bing, of the industrial service section, Ordnance Department, discussing the question of what to do with the experience gained and the enthusiasm aroused during the war, advocated a perpetual arbitration tribunal, consisting of representatives of employers, workers and the public, appointed by the President of the United States, and he thought employers needed this even more than workers.

Walton H. Hamilton, of the War Labor Policies Board, presented a chart showing results of speeding up or retarding the flow of labor through demobilization. He said the flow of workers into the labor market should be regulated as carefully as possible in order to avoid glutting it and so creating a problem of unemployment and annulling the gains made during the war. He suggested that if demobilization proved to be too rapid for absorption into industry, employment could be provided by a series of public works.

Prof. Earl Dean Howard, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, at another session, advocated establishment of a system of collective bargaining between employer and employee, as a means of preventing either from encroaching upon the other's rights. He urged standardization of wages through judicial machinery. Dr. Felix Adler, president of the National Child Labor Committee, was chairman of the conference, out of which a national organization of societies and individuals working for social welfare is expected to grow.

## LABOR CONGRESS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Announcement was made at San Antonio by Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor that the first Pan-American Labor Congress, which was scheduled to be held

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in Panama, will be held in New York City instead. The place of meeting was changed after a conference between the members of the executive committee of the American Federation and representatives of the Mexican and Porto Rican labor organizations. Proposal for the change of meeting place will be transmitted to the secretaries of the various organizations in the Central and South American Republics holding membership in the Congress for their ratification. It is not expected that any objection will be offered to the change of meeting place.

## FAIRNESS URGED IN READJUSTMENT

Francis H. Sisson, in Newark Address, Says Both Labor and Capital Must Await a Just Basis Under Peace Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, New Jersey—Prompt and proper governmental action can prevent both financial unrest and industrial chaos in America, according to Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company. If common equity and reason can pervade government bureau and legislative hall, business office and bank, Mr. Sisson believes "we may hope for a readjustment to the conditions of peace which will bring prosperity to our own people of all classes and render useful service to the entire world."

Mr. Sisson told the Essex County Bankers Association that he was not alarmed by the task of reabsorbing soldiers and sailors into industrial life, provided "we take adequate precautions to avoid a too rapid and careless demobilization. The solution seems to lie in releasing first the men most needed from an economic standpoint in our industries, followed by the gradual discharge from the army of the remaining forces which are not required for European police duty and home defense and coupled with the launching of public projects by national, state and municipal governments."

"There can be no arbitrary reduction of wages to the pre-war basis," he said. "Were such a folly attempted, employers would suffer as much as employees, and capital as much as labor. That there will be a gradual readjustment, is inevitable but we should remember that for every loss there is some compensation. If wages are gradually lowered, there will also be an accompanying reduction in prices; consequently, labor will lose none of the just advantages gained during the war, and of which no far-seeing employer would desire to deprive labor. But labor must accept its readjustment of dollar value like the rest of us."

"Let us hope that America will be so busy from now on that peace production will be great enough to maintain wages at a high level. And let us hope, also, that employers and wage-earners will carry into the transition period and into the future for all time the realization, awakened by patriotism during the war, of their joint responsibility, and that they will perceive the wisdom and the blessings of industrial peace. The spectacle afforded by Russia today ought to be a lesson of what any other course may develop."

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## RELATION OF LABOR TO MANAGEMENT

President of Associated Industries of Massachusetts Points Out That Capital and Labor Must Be Fair to Each Other

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There is no war between labor and capital for management occupies a position between labor and capital in industry and is, in fact, the manager of both labor and capital, said F. C. Hood, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, in his annual address to that association which recently held its annual meeting here and was attended by about 1000 members representing the various industries of the State. Mr. Hood treated several other important phases of the industrial situation in his address which follows in part:

"The relation of the management to labor is one of the most important. That relation is primarily a human relation. Small shops seldom have labor troubles because of this human relation between the employer and his employee. Most of the labor trouble in large shops can be traced directly to the foreman, for he is the man who deals directly with the employee, and really in fact occupies the position of employer and deals with the worker as the employer. It is most important to look after the quality and efficiency of the foreman. The first duty of an officer in the army is the health, comfort and happiness of his men. And the foreman should be taught these human relations and should learn that workers also will manage themselves well if their officer is just, fair and human."

"If we do not do what is right and just and fair, sooner or later we shall be made to do what is right and just and fair—perhaps by combination of employees, perhaps by legislation, and perhaps by competition."

"Now, this association can undertake constructive and educational policies which can help the human relation in the factory."

"We cannot deny the right of workers to organize into lawful associations, nor can they deny the right of others to organize into lawful associations, but people only organize when they have a rallying cry, and one of the questions for us to ponder over is whether that rallying cry shall be constructive or whether it shall be destructive. If the managers of our industries will manage themselves well, you may be sure that there will be less oppressive legislation. Put your own house in order, and no outside house cleaner will have occasion to bother you."

"If any man or group of men have taken advantage of the exigencies of this war to profiteer in profits or to profiteer in wages; if any manager or worker or if any group of managers or any group of workers have schemed to delay production, to cheapen qualities or to practice sabotage in money, in men, or in materials, they will be judged correctly by the boys in France on their

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## LOS ANGELES AND WAR FUND DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau  
LOS ANGELES, California—An instance of the way the United War Fund drive has been handled in Los Angeles is seen in what has occurred in the fire department. The battalion chiefs of the department were assigned by Chief Eley to secure the subscriptions of the men in the department. When the first solicitation was made there were a very large number who refused to contribute to the drive. A second canvass was then made and the men warned that serious consequences would follow their refusals to contribute.

One battalion chief said to a fireman: "Now I know that you object to the drive, but there is no use in being obstinate about the matter when a dollar will save your job." Another fireman was approached for his subscription and declined to subscribe. The battalion chief turned and left without a word. Fearing that he would lose his position, the fireman went to one of the offices of the drive and made a contribution, and the next morning when he met his superior officer he stated that he had subscribed and showed the receipt. "It is too late now, I have turned you in," was the reply. Afterward the fireman was ordered before Chief Eley and fined a week's pay, amounting to \$26.85.

Asked about the matter by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Chief Eley admitted that the man had been fined but stated that it was for insubordination in failing to obey the orders of his superior officer. "You understand," said the chief, "that we tolerate no refusal of the men to obey the orders given by their superiors."

Although the rules of the drive provided that any subscriber might designate the particular organization to which he desired his contribution credited, those soliciting to the fire department have refused to allow any designation.

Mayor Woodman, when asked about the matter, denied any knowledge of coercion used among city employees.

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Danziger Fur Company  
Manufacturing Furriers  
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A complete line of Furs in up-to-the-minute styles—moderately priced.  
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## WORLD UNION OF LABOR IS PLANNED

International Conference to Be Held in Paris While Peace Delegates Are in Session

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Delegates of the American Federation of Labor to the International Labor Conference to be held at Paris while the Peace Conference is sitting were announced on Saturday by the executive council. They are Samuel Gompers, president of the federation; William Green, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers; John R. Alpine, president of the plumbers; James Duncan, president of the International Association of Granite Cutters; Frank Duffy, secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Frank Morrison, secretary of the federation, said the purpose of the international conference was "to consider and help in peace discussions and to establish a new international trade union federation." The executive council of the federation, he said, would issue invitations to the trade organizations of all nations to participate, and he added that representatives from all the principal nations were expected to attend.

It is understood that the conference proposes to make its information and views available to the peace delegates who may, if they see fit, consult unofficially with the conference, or with individual delegations composing it on matters in which labor is vitally concerned.

Out of the Paris conference, labor leaders expect will come the establishment of an international federation of labor, with subsidiaries in every mercantile and manufacturing country in the world, which will unite workers of the entire globe in the same manner as that American and Canadian workmen are united in the American Federation.

## LOWERING OF WAGES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The executive committee of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy is opposed to any attempt to lower the standard of living by lowering wages and has adopted resolutions against Bolshevism.

## The Council of National Defense

is asking the retail stores of the country to assist in securing the cooperation of all citizens in a movement to promote Early Holiday Shopping, and to encourage the purchase of Useful Holiday Gifts, except in the case of gifts for young children.

The Council further asks our citizens (1) to spread their Holiday buying over October, November and December, and (2) to carry their own packages whenever possible. The Council requests, also, that the stores shall not increase their working forces by reason of the holiday business.

This store is glad to pledge its efforts toward making these suggested measure effective, and confidently anticipates the willing cooperation of its patrons toward the same patriotic end.

FREDERICK & NELSON  
AT FIFTH AVE. AND PINE ST.  
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## Suter's for Diamonds

One of the largest selections of wrist watches in the Northwest. In Gold, Platinum and Diamonds. Large selection of Fine Silver.  
All goods guaranteed as represented.  
One price to all.

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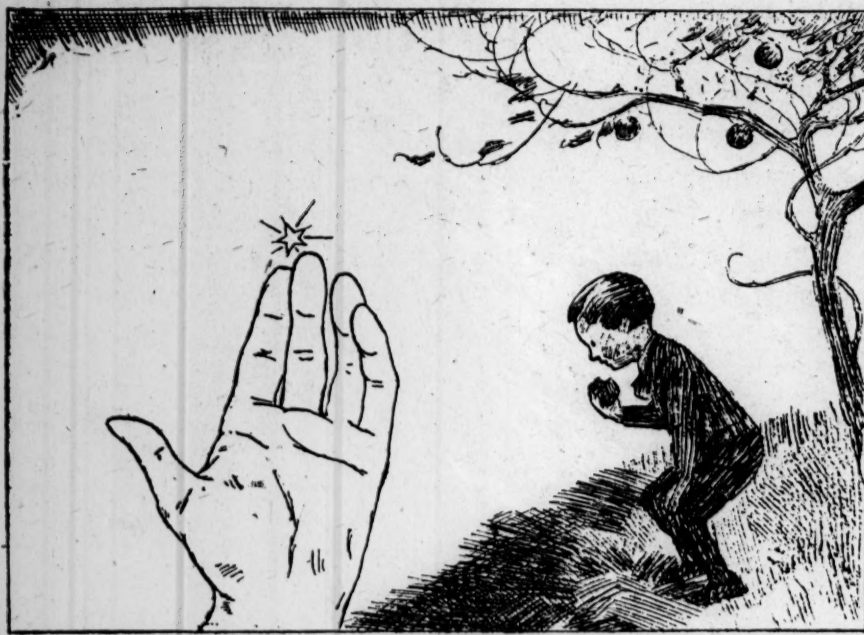
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

In Which the Left-Over Giant of the Skies Shows a Fondness for Apple-Eating Boys.



The leaves which, all the summer, had fluttered upon the russet apple tree on the hillside, long ago had romped away with the autumn winds. But a few apples still clung to the twigs of the tree. Bobby knew that the same frost which had loosened the leaves also had ripened the apples and enhanced their flavor. So he made daily trips up the hill, and the little tree always had a russet or two awaiting him.

One evening, as he was coming

down the hillside, eating an apple, a large, friendly hand reached up from below the horizon and picked Bobby up. The little boy sat comfortably astride the broad palm, busy with his apple, while the hand rose into the sky, followed by an arm, then a head and a pair of broad shoulders, until, finally, there came into the sky the finest figure of a giant Bobby ever had imagined. A beautiful star marked each shoulder, a row of three more his waist, while two other clear stars

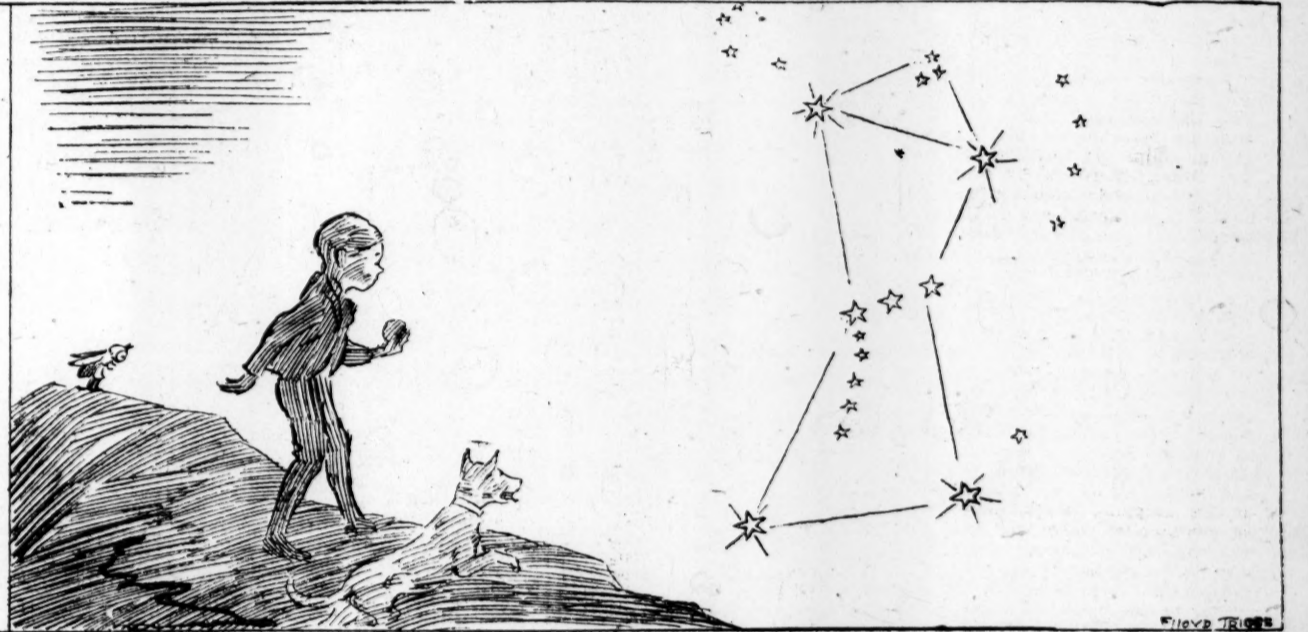
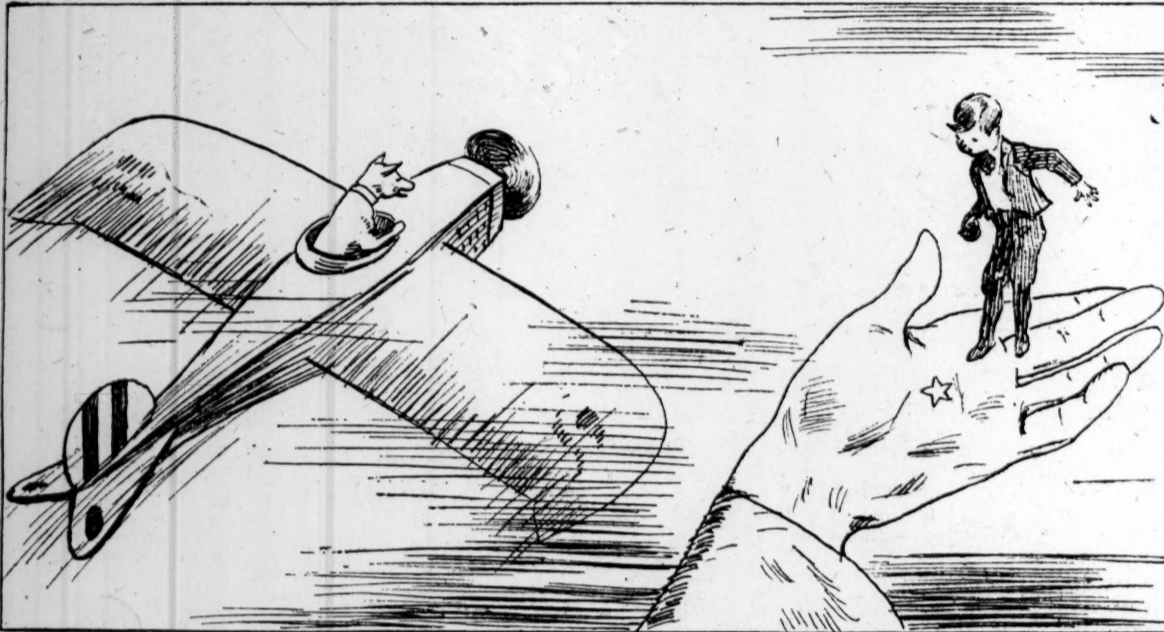
shone from a foot and knee. With arms upraised, he seemed to be taking a great stride across the skies. "You're a left-over giant, aren't you?" said Bobby, taking a deep bite into his apple. The giant looked startled. "I suppose I am," he said. "As Orion, the giant, I am left over from other and very ancient days, a mere story, half forgot. But, as Orion, the constellation, with two first magnitude stars and a nebula—

"I know," said Bobby, "—and a belt and a sword." "You have heard of the belt of Orion?" said the giant. "Oh, yes, and I have seen it, too. The three stars set—one, two, three—close together, make up your belt. The little line of tiny stars, running down from it, is your sword, isn't it?" "Yes, and the nebula of Orion may be seen near the top of the sword, providing you have a small telescope to look through."

"When I grow up, I am going to have a big telescope to look through. What is a nebula?" said Bobby. "Perhaps we had better leave that to the astronomers, with their big telescopes. A nebula is very vague and very vast and very interesting. Perhaps, when you grow up, you may find out something about nebulae with your big telescope." "What are the names of your bright stars?" asked Bobby. "Betelgeuse and Rigel," said the

giant. "Betelgeuse is the reddish-colored star, which marks my right shoulder. By the way, I am in very good company here in the skies. The constellation which precedes me across the heavens is that of the Bull, with the star Aldebaran and the misty Pleiades, and the constellation which follows me is that of Canis Major, or the Greater Dog, of which Sirius, the most brilliant star in the heavens, is the chief star. The three stars in my belt point straight at Sirius, as you know."

"I have finished my apple," said Bobby, "and I think I'd like to get down." "I have arranged for that," said the giant. "Here comes Dingo in an air-ship. Good-by." That evening Bobby looked long and earnestly at the bright stars of Orion. "I suppose," he said to little dog Dingo, "that Orion looks just the same to Brother Jack, over in France, as it looks to me here in New Jersey. And, perhaps, he is looking at it right now—who knows?"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Bird Charmer of Paris

For ever and ever so long, the little girls and boys who live in Paris have had a bird charmer all their own; and a bird charmer, my dears, in this case, was a little old gentleman with a slouch hat, a happy smile, and a coat patched about with innumerable pockets that were always filled with bread crumbs. There was no one in all the world like M. Henri Pol, for that was his name, though to see him sitting on his accustomed bench in the Tuilleries on a sunny afternoon, if you didn't know any better, you mightn't think so. But that was the nice part about M. Henri—he was a surprise. And we all love surprises, don't we? Just as we love a jack-in-the-box. The surprise about M. Henri was that he'd be sitting on a bench, the way you or I might have been if we had been in the park, and we might suppose he was the jack-in-the-box with the lid closed tight; then, all of a sudden, just as though some unseen finger had pressed the spring and something would pop out of the box, M. Henri would slip his hand into his bread-crumby pockets and, quick as a flash, he'd be changed into a bird charmer. Birds would pop out of all the trees and bushes that were near, and fly down on his shoulders, on his hat, if he had his on, or on the bench beside him. Now, he really didn't look a bit different, when he had put his hand into his pocket and become a bird charmer, than he had before, and that was nice, too, because it made you feel that maybe you could be a bird charmer yourself, even, for after all a bird charmer is only some one who loves the birds so much that they can't help knowing it, and loving him, too.

You see, every day he'd come to the garden to the same bench, even on the cold wintry days, so that the sparrows looked for him, just as the flowers open their dewy eyes every morning and look round for the sun; just as the flowers knew the sun would be in the same place every morning, when they woke up and looked that way, so the sparrows knew that M. Henri would be in the same place and kept their bright, beady little eyes wide open, watching for him on his very own bench.

At first, as they were all bound to be hungry, they'd swoop down round the little man and quite forget their manners, so greedy were they for crumbs; but M. Henri would remind them, and before long they would all be lined up in a row on the back of the bench, taking their crumbs in turn, and each one flying to the end of the line, with his bread in his mouth, as the others moved up. Some of them were particular friends of

M. Henri's, and those he called by name. There was Le Roi, La Reine, Princesse, Napoléon and ever so many more. If, when he called Le Roi, Napoléon's flightiness would get the better of him, and he would hungrily fly out and catch Le Roi's crumb—for they generally caught the crumbs in the air—such a scolding would M. Henri give him that you'd hardly believe it was the same M. Henri at all, and you'd never dream that he could be talking to anyone named Napoléon. When this happened, the other birds would twitter among themselves, and you might almost think they were giggling at Napoléon, but Napoléon pecked away at the bread and didn't seem to mind at all.

When the birds were specially good, M. Henri would let them fly up on his shoulder and fluff their feathers close up under his ear, and it must have been then that they whispered him so many of those bird secrets that he seemed to know. They found his arms made splendid perches, but the top of his head was their very favorite, the very best place of all to stand, perhaps because it was so exciting to try to hold on by clutching his few scraggy hairs.

The little girls and boys who played in the garden loved M. Henri, too, and they brought large copper soups to throw into his hat, so that he would have plenty to buy crumbs for the birds. The artists loved him and painted pictures of him many times, though he never looked very beautiful, for his clothes were shabby and sometimes his hands were certainly not very clean. If you happened to think of noticing them; but, you see, the artists and the little children only knew and saw one thing—his great love of the birds. And so, though M. Henri never comes to the gardens any more, the little children keep on loving him, the artists sometimes dream of him, and the sparrows still sing of him.

## An Apple Song

Sing a song of apples,  
Red and green and yellow,  
Juicy, tart and toothsome,  
Mealy, soft and mellow;

Baldwins, pippins, winesaps,  
Made for thirsty throats;  
Sweeties full of sugar,  
Fat old rusty coats.

More than hands can carry,  
All a hat will hold;  
Heap them into baskets,  
Crimson, brown and gold.

If we leave a dishful,  
Then, tomorrow—why,  
Sing a song of apples  
Baked into a pie.

Nancy Byrd Turner, in *Youths Companion*.

## Kitty, in India, to Mollie, in England

Dear Mollie:

Before I came out to India, I used to picture the jungle as a great stretch of plain, covered with bushes, a tangle of creepers and low-growing shrubs, without a single tall tree to relieve the monotony of the flat, green tangle. I never dreamed that people could live in the jungle. I imagined it to be the home of tigers, lions, leopards, and snakes. Great was my surprise when, as we sailed slowly up the Hooghly, some one pointed to the forests of tall trees, lining either bank, and remarked, "And there is the jungle."

"That the jungle!" I exclaimed. "I should call that a forest." And, for the most part, Indian jungles are forests, though the word is used to describe any land overgrown with trees or bushes. As I gazed at the jungle from the deck of the steamer, I heard enough about the tigers and leopards which abounded there to satisfy the greediest imagination. But the jungle round about our house is different; in fact, a tame jungle. Our jungle is a forest, for the most part, of palm trees. There are ever so many different kinds of palm trees. Tall coconut palms, towering up into the sky, shorter, sturdier, date palms—ever such a long list. There are no tigers, none of the more imposing beasts, only jackals, mongooses, polecats, and small fry of that sort. There are plenty of snakes in the rains, and beautiful, bright-colored birds all the year round. And these are not the only inhabitants; there are two-legged folk, as well.

All in and out among the trees stand brown thatched houses. Some are very small, just a tiny veranda and one or two wee rooms. These have no walls or fences round them. They are bachelors' quarters. Wherever there are women living, there is a compound or yard, carefully fenced in from prying eyes. Richer folk have brick houses. These are shut in with high brick walls. Any windows toward the outside are carefully shuttered. Indian women are very retiring and rarely leave their homes.

To every few houses there is a tank or pond. The uses of these tanks are many. The village people bathe, wash their clothes, and draw drinking water all from the same tank. In the hot weather, when there is no rain, the water gets very low. In the rains the water is plentiful. At this time of year, a green plant often grows over the tanks so thickly that it looks like solid ground. These bright, emerald-green patches are very beautiful, but not what one would choose to bathe in. In villages where there are a few educated people, more care is taken

of the water. A tank is set apart for drinking, guarded day and night by watchmen. But the folk in our tame jungle don't understand these things. The village women are very fond of bathing. Each morning, when the men are away at their work, they gather at the bathing ghats. This is the time for telling and hearing all the village gossip. A great deal of laughing and chattering goes on as the women bathe, wash their clothes and fill their shining brass pots with water. When all is finished, they walk home in their dripping saris, their brass water pots on their heads, and their long, black hair hanging down to dry in the sun.

The roads in the jungle are mere paths, cleared of bushes, winding in and out amongst the trees and tanks. They never run straight for many yards. No one ever dreams of making a road, and then building houses in rows along either side. Each person builds his house in any spot which takes his fancy, and then the roads are twisted about from one house to another. To walk through a village is exactly like trying to find one's way out of a maze. The roads are simply trampled earth. Coolies make them by carrying earth in baskets, marching in single file, trampling the earth already thrown down as they go, and throwing down their own basketful when they reach the end of the trampled piece. In wet weather these paths become mere bogs, and people who wear shoes and stockings cannot get along them at all. Every now and then one comes to a waterway, bridged by a palm tree trunk thrown across it; and no attempt is made to flatten or smooth the round trunk, so that it is not at all easy for people with shoes and heels to walk over these bridges, but the little brown boys, with bare feet and clinging toes, skip over easily enough.

No words can picture the beautiful colors of my tame jungle. It is a mass of green wherever you look. Overhead, is a pattern of deep blue, shifting and changing, as the breeze waves the fronds of the palm trees against the blue sky. At one's feet is a green carpet of grass and plants, broken by sheets of water. Flights of red brick steps run down to the water; and, in the early morning, all up and down them stand the shining brass pots the women bring to clean. Bengalis think walking undignified. Every one is shocked to see the Miss Sahib walking, especially off the high road. When I ask my way, I have to be most determined, or I am cleverly guided back to the dusty high road, which I hate. The other day, I fell in with a most obliging babu, who piloted me along a beautiful, broad path, through the heart of the jungle. It was a cool, fresh morning, and I didn't notice how far I walked. The babu was very flattering about my Bengali, and professed to have heard

my name throughout the length and breadth of the land, which would have made a wiser girl suspicious. Imagine my disgust, when we came out, after all, on a high road, and the high road on the wrong side of the jungle. "Yes," said the babu, "it is a long way from your house, but it is 'Kawmpa-neer rasta' (company's road, i. e. public road), a fitting road for a Miss Sahib."

## A Seaside Story

The sun had been working hard all day; in fact, he is never known to stop working. No sooner is his work done on one side of the world, when all the little children go trooping off to the other side of the world, to get all the little children out of bed.

He and the sea are the greatest friends, and love to help each other in their work. When the sea is busy tidying up the beach, after the children have been playing with it, the sun helps to pull the tide right up to the sands. But sometimes it isn't finished before he has to hurry off to do his own work; so then, he calls on the Moon Lady on his way, and she comes out in the evening and pulls and pulls the tide till it covers the beach all over, and washes everything clean for the children next day.

The sea loves the children and spends his time thinking what he can do for them. Some days he is very quiet and smooth, and tiny waves make little crinkly furrows in the sand, just wide enough to make a path for a very small baby's feet; and, of course, the crinkly waviness is the very thing, as babies seem to prefer rather wobbly ways.

Then, too, when it is smooth, the very littlest babies can bathe, while the breakers roll them over very gently. At other times, the sea gets quite boisterous and rough, to teach the bigger children to swim in any weather. Another thing he does is to bring lots of shells up on to the beach to play with; and seaweed to make gardens, as well as all sorts of little crabs and jellyfish and anemones. The last especially, because he thinks he will see more of the children that way, as, surely, that ought to make them have their nature lessons on the beach, when there are so many things provided that people ought to know about. Anemones is not a very easy word to spell either; have you ever tried? Anyway, the sea really doesn't like to have children doing their lessons in the house at all, where he can't even peep in at the window to see what is going on. One day, "The sun was shining on

the sea, shining with all his might," when, suddenly, he tried to shine all the harder, as he noticed two little girls just after his own heart. To begin with, he couldn't help liking them, when he saw how much they loved each other, and how well they fitted in with each other, although they were very unlike; because that meant they were great friends, just as he was with the sea. And, to go on with, the second reason the sun loved them so dearly and made the sea sparkle with joy, too, was because they were always busy.

Their names were Dinkie and Buntie, and they never wasted a minute, but enjoyed themselves to their heart's content all the time; there was such a lot for them to do. They used to bathe when the tide was just right, and that meant a mighty splashing and romping; after that it was time to paddle; then, suddenly, they would dig tunnels and holes like little moles, and dams and rivers like little beavers. Sometimes they made lovely gardens, and laid them out with paths of sand, with shells for the borders, and hedges and lawns of green seaweed. At other times, when the dories were brought down, they made ovens, and baked cakes and pies and all sorts of good things for them; and built superlative castles, with moats and bridges, and a flag on the top.

At the end of the day, when the sea came to tidy up, he used to admire all that the children had done, so much that, sometimes, the sun would come back to find the work unfinished; when he had to pull and pull the tide, because it had got so late. Then the rain would come, just to help, and give an extra special spring cleaning. However, if the sun thought the rain had forgotten to stop, he used to shine very hard, too; and, between them, they made the loveliest rainbow, which told all the Nannies the rain wouldn't last long, so that they could dress their children for the beach. Then Dinkie and Buntie could hardly wait till they were dressed, and able to fly down to the sands and meet each other again, for another of their lovely days by the sea.

## I'm a Boy

It's wriggling I like,  
And wriggling I like,  
And flinging my arms about!  
It's jiggling I like,  
And giggling I like,  
And now and then giving a shout!

It's poking I like,  
And poking I like,  
And tossing a ball with the boys,  
It's chasing I like,  
And racing I like,  
And making a lot of noise.

—Olive B. Miller.

## The Pilgrims' Life at Plymouth

After the founding of Massachusetts and other New England colonies, Plymouth had a very quiet and successful life, writes Roland G. Usher, in "The Story of the Pilgrims for Children." Not a great deal happened there in which you would now be interested.

The days of hard times were over. They had now plenty of food and all kinds of it. They had enough now to buy little luxuries in England and have them brought over, but they chiefly ate food which they raised themselves. Baked beans with pork and brown bread were eaten at Plymouth in these first days. So was hasty pudding, made of corn meal, and all sorts of corn breads. Soups of peas and beans were made. . . . But they did not have in those days pie or plum pudding, or cranberry sauce.

They wore rags now no longer, but had good clothes, though not what you would call very fine ones. The founding of Massachusetts had given them a market in which they could buy and sell. Though they had proved they could get along without bringing things from England, they now found they did not have to do so. Many things they made themselves. They had molds of iron or tin into which they poured wax and made candles. The children and women combed wool, spun it into thread, and then wove it into cloth. The men, in the long winter days, made stools, chairs and tables, and much of the simple furniture that they needed.

But they bought in Boston things which had been brought from England, like looking-glasses, silver plates, books, shoes, and all sorts of good clothes.

You may think it funny to learn that they did not buy things with money, as you do. Money was not much used at Plymouth at that time. If some one wished to buy a pair of shoes, he would be very likely to pay for them with some bushels of corn, or with a package of shingles, which he had cut in the woods. Or perhaps he would give a gallon of tar, which he had made by boiling down the sap of pine trees. When large purchases were to be made, they used cattle, or land, or houses. If one man wished to buy another's house, he would have to give him a great many cattle for it. This was because they did not have money, not because they were poor.

Games were played at Plymouth and they had a jolly life there, but they did not play the kind of games that children and adults play now.



## ORDER AROUSES SALMON PACKERS

Requisitioned Pack Involves Con-  
tracts of Canadian Cannery  
—Dispute Over Price Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The salmon canners of British Columbia are agitated over the situation created by the government order-in-council passed in August commanding the entire pack of this Province. Eight million dollars worth of salmon has been tied up since then because of the order. Frequent requests have been made by the federal government and to the War Purchasing Board that steps be taken to relieve the situation but so far without success.

The situation is outlined by M. H. O. Bell-Irving, a cannery man, as follows: "What we complain of is not so much the price but the manner in which the whole business has been mismanaged. Up to Aug. 16, the authorities at Ottawa declined to state whether any salmon would be requisitioned or not. Four days before, the Food Controller wired us that no salmon was taken last year and that none was likely to be taken this year. As a consequence the packers proceeded with selling in the usual way in Canada, Australia and England."

"On Aug. 16 the Food Controller wired that much of the pack would be requisitioned for the British Ministry of Food. Instead of handling the matter through the Food Controller, the control of the salmon industry was handed over to a nominee of the British Ministry of Food. All shipments of salmon by water or rail was tied up and is still tied up with the exception of a small amount. The packers have found it impossible to learn the intentions of the British Ministry of Food."

"In the meantime much of the pack had been sold in Canada, and dealers and brokers put in claims for non-fulfillment of contract. The British Ministry of Food commandeered 100 per cent of the sockeyes, 100 per cent of the red springs, 75 per cent of the Cohoes and 70 per cent of the pinks. Nearly 800,000 cases were thus commandeered, comprising all the best grades, leaving only the poorer grades for home consumption."

The question of price has not yet been fixed, the British Ministry of Food now offering to pay the same prices as obtain in the United States. This, the packers claim, would be unfair as government control of the cost of the pack and the use of various labor-saving devices such as traps across the border, place them at a serious disadvantage. In the meantime the whole pack is tied up and they are demanding a portion of the price immediately in order to meet the season's obligations.

## IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD OF CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—The activities of the Imperial Munitions Board which has had the handling of the orders for munitions, etc., on this side of the Atlantic for the British Government are practically concluded and Sir Joseph Flavelle, chairman of the board, has received several letters in recognition of his services during the last three years. One from Mr. Lloyd George reads: "Now that hostilities have ceased I am anxious to send you on behalf of myself and my colleagues in the War Cabinet, our congratulations on the great work of the Imperial Munitions Board for three years, which has been of such signal assistance to the British Empire and to the allied cause."

"It is a great and varied achievement for your board, not only to have produced so great an output of munitions, representing no small proportion of the shells used by the British armies, but also to have built over 350,000 tons of shipping for the Ministry of Shipping, to have assisted to so great a degree the Royal Air Force in Canada and to have developed the great output of airplane timber which has been essential for our air service."

"As the board was appointed by me when I was Minister of Munitions, it is particularly pleasurable to me to recognize the success, efficiency and value of its work, to thank you, and through you your staff, the Canadian manufacturers and the great army of workers who have so splendidly assisted you, for the great service so rendered."

Mr. Winston Churchill has also sent the following cable to Sir Joseph: "As the armistice with Germany has now been concluded, I wish, as Minister of Munitions, to congratulate you, and through you, all your staff on the splendid work of the Imperial Munitions Board during the last three years. You have done it through a work of the greatest magnitude with uniform success and efficiency and I wish to pay my personal tribute to the great ability, energy and organizing power you, as chairman, have shown. Canada's remarkable output of munitions has played a large part in the munitioning of the British armies, and will remain a testimony to the high value in that great struggle of the work of the board, and all of those, whether manufacturers or workpeople, who have shared the burden with you."

### COMET IS OBSERVED

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—A cable message received at the Harvard College Observatory from Prof. Elis Strömberg, of Copenhagen, announces the discovery of a comet by Professor Schorr, director of the Hamburg Observatory, in the following position: Nov. 23.38 G. M. T. R. A. 4h. 12m. 8.9s. Dec. + 11° 5' 23". The comet was of magnitude 14, and had a daily motion of 40s. west, and 2° south.

## MUSIC

Chicago's Second Week of Opera  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—What has been accomplished by the Chicago Opera Association in the second week of its season has been such as to warrant the conviction that, in spite of the difficulties which beset an impresario who endeavors to build up an opera company out of the leavings of war, Mr. Campanini has succeeded in providing the public and his directorate with an organization more brilliant than any that has been heard here heretofore.

The week opened with "Aida" (Nov. 25). An imposing representation was given to the work, whose cast, made up of Mmes. Raisa and Van Gordon and Messrs. Rimini and Arimondi, was the same as that which interpreted the opera the previous season. Mr. Dolci, however, was a new Rhadames and Giorgio Polacco, even if he did not cause his listeners to forget Mr. Campanini's stirring "Aida," presented a spirited and highly colored interpretation of the score.

"Carmen," which was offered on Tuesday, Nov. 26, was not one of the eminent accomplishments of the company. Louis Hasselmann, one of the new conductors, disclosed curious notions concerning the reading of the work, and Miss Marguerite Sywa, the Carmen of the cast, was only moderately effective in a part which, after all, has unmade many reputations. Even Mr. Muratore, whose Don Jose generally has been a moving work of interpretative art, was less exciting at this performance of Bizet's work than he has been at others which had been presented to the town last year. Mr. Baklanoff was Escamillo, and a tame one.

Rossini's "William Tell," which never previously had been a part of the Chicago company's repertoire, was put into the bill on Wednesday, Nov. 27. In order that the listeners might leave the theater with feelings of esteem for the Italian master still lingering in their hearts, libretto excisions were made in the score: even then it was almost midnight when the final curtain came down. That "William Tell" is going the way that "Les Huguenots" and some other dramatic compositions of the early Nineteenth Century have gone may be explained by the hopeless inadequacy of its text. Since no opera is stronger than the libretto to which it is set, there will be no immortality for "Tell" except that which, as in the case of "Fidelio," or "Oberon," or "Euryanthe," is conferred upon it by the historiographers. It was an excellent performance which was made by Mr. Campanini's singers, John O'Sullivan, who was born in Cork but who has been singing in France, made his first appearance in America in the part of Arnold. It is a part which asks all that even the finest tenor can give and more than many tenors have it in their power to bestow, and while the newcomer did not indeed give the greatest of his colleagues reason to tremble for their supremacy, he made it clear that his is a vocal gift not to be despised.

Miss Yvonne Gall was admirable as Mathilde, and August Bouilliez and Gustave Huberdeau respectively made much of the music of Tell and Gessler. Mr. Charlier conducted.

For the first time in many years Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix" was given a revival on Nov. 28. To any music-lover who is not obsessed by the sextet and the mad scene from "Lucia," it must have been apparent that "Linda" is considerably in advance artistically of the earlier opera. In view of the remarkable success that waited upon Mr. Campanini's performance it is strange that Donizetti's work should have had to wait so long for a hearing—for it was 18 years since "Linda" had been sung. The revival was made, it would seem, for Mme. Galli-Curci, whose singing was remarkably brilliant and whose acting was vivacious and effective. Riccardo Stracciari, as the old father of Linda, electrified the house with an interpretation of stirring power. Not since "Rigoletto" had he accomplished anything as fine. Miss Luzzari disclosed rich tone in her singing of the Savoyard and Forrest Lamont made a good effect as Carlo. Mr. Sturani conducted the work.

For Miss Rosa Raisa Puccini's "Tosca" was brought forward on Friday night, Nov. 29. It is in a part such as "Tosca" that Miss Raisa always has been most convincing, a part which asks not only for a voice of power but for intensity in its histrionism. Few vocalists in the title rôle of Puccini's opera have been as appealing to the eye and to the ear as Miss Raisa at this performance. Her accomplishments in the brutal drama of the second act surely will linger long in the memories of those who saw and heard them. Since Mr. Stotti made Scarpia famous on the operatic stage, Dolci sang the music of Cavallotti with fervor, and Mr. Polacco made a glowing picture of the score.

The most remarkable feature of a performance of Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet" at the matinee on Saturday, Nov. 30, were the first appearance of Miss Yvonne Gall in the part of Juliet and Mr. Muratore's singing of Romeo. The latter has been an admirable and an oft-repeated story, but Miss Gall, who succeeded Mme. Galli-Curci as the heroine of the opera, is worth a word of comment. Mme. Galli-Curci, so far as pure vocalism has been concerned, has done well by Juliet, but it has been impossible to feel that as an actress she has felt comfortable in the role. Miss Gall put real feeling into her part. Her's was a Juliet that came into close relationship with humanity. It lived and moved and had a being apart from the artificial atmosphere of the theater. It moved the heart and, after all, that is the highest triumph of a singer's skill. At the performance on Saturday evening, "Madame Butterfly" was repeated.

## PACIFIC TRADE AND PORT DEVELOPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Since the signing of the armistice terms, the business men of this city have vigorously taken up the question of port development. An immense trade to the Orient, Siberia, Australia and New Zealand is anticipated as soon as tonnage is available, and it is recognized that the facilities of the port must be very materially improved if such trade is to come here. The example, afforded by the remarkable growth of Seattle provides a spur to this city.

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9. Modern devices for loading and unloading cargo.
10. A floating derrick crane.
11. Completion of dredging operations in First Narrows and more work in False Creek.
12. Accommodation for the port's mosquito fleet under control of harbor commissioners.
13. More steamship lines making Vancouver the home port.
14. More industrial sites.
15. Increased tonnage which can be encouraged to ply to this port by giving quick dispatch; providing return cargo; making attractive freight rates.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

THE ART EDUCATION  
OF MR. X

## Advanced American Art

Mr. X continued to be expansively cheerful. Peace meant activity and prosperity in the world in which he was interested—the "perfect bath" world. He also continued to show interest in another world—the world of art, and he still adhered to his intention of some day making a collection of advanced British and American pictures.

"I want to go slowly," he remarked. "All collectors, I am informed, make mistakes at the beginning. They learn through buying the wrong pictures and the wrong objects of art, and they spend years in sifting out and discarding their errors. I am told, sir, that if you really want to appreciate a public gallery or a private collection, you must go down into the cellars and examine the—broken steps by which they have ascended to their present pinnacle of—er—good taste."

I grasped the good man's hand. "There is much wisdom in your analysis," I said. "If I read you aright, Mr. X, you want to correct your errors in taste without depleting your bank balance: you want to separate the goats from the sheep in your mind, not on the walls of your gallery."

"Precisely. And I suggest, sir, that when you make your weekly peregrinations to picture galleries you should allow me to accompany you. I could, as it were, make my selections in my head, and you could approve or disapprove of my choice."

"An excellent plan. We will begin at once. We will lunch at an Automat, always an amusing experience, and then we will visit the newest exhibitions. I have three on my list—the twenty-ninth annual exhibition of the New York Water Color Club, a collection of lithographs by George Bellows, and the Exhibition of Modern Art at the Bourgeois Galleries. You have already had a first lesson in current British paintings; today we will make a brief survey of current American painting. But please remember that these three shows are in no way representative; they just happen to be three exhibitions of the month."

"I take you, sir," said Mr. X. "You will find me an attentive pupil. I feel like Sir Isaac Newton, who asserted, after a lifetime of work, that he had examined but a few pebbles upon the seashore while the whole truth of the ocean lay unexplored before him."

It was edifying to watch Mr. X making a businesslike examination of the 331 exhibits of the New York Water Color Club. He began at No. 1, "Rue de Fil, Pontivy, France." First he read the title, then he looked at the picture. Occasionally he placed a "g" for good against something that pleased him, and a "b" for bad against something that displeased him; he showed neither elation nor boredom; he examined the items with the same care that he would give to the items in a plumber's catalogue, and when he reached No. 331, "Portrait of W. N. Ninsky," he sighed, fanned himself, replaced his gold pencil, and said—"May I ask, sir, if you consider these works examples of advanced art?"

"No! This club, like the old Water Color Society and the Institute in London, represents the timid, temperate Anglo-Saxon at his best and at his worst. He has the recipe: he can repeat it forever: he will continue to produce pretty effects, picturesque bits and genteel sentiment. It is not art; it is making pleasant pictures. They will always be popular, but as they are neither vital, nor significant, nor 'life-communicating,' to use Mr. Berenson's expressive term, they remain just what they are—pictures of the day, forgotten in a day."

"You are severe, sir. I presume you brought me here to show me the kind of works I should avoid in forming my collection of advanced American pictures."

I smiled. "You never know what you may draw from the lucky bag of art. There are a few pictures here that stand out, that show a measure of originality. No doubt you have observed them, Mr. X, and marked them in your catalogue."

With rather a dazed look Mr. X ran his eyes down the scrolls of "g" and "b" that decorated his catalogue. He handed it to me.

"Ah," I said, delightedly, "your art sense, Mr. X, is admirable. I observe that you have written a 'g' against Gifford Bell's series of six water colors. Quite right. They are spirited, they have gusto, and they show a lively sense of form and color. And you have written 'odd' against 'Lief Neandross' Rabbits' and 'Soaring Bird.' You call them odd because they show a personal observation. The artist has not looked at these rabbits and that soaring bird in the common way. And I see that there is a hieroglyphic which may mean either 'g' or 'b' against Eugene Higgins' 'The Huns Are Coming' and 'The Island Fisherman.' These two works have attracted your attention. Why? Because they have power. A little uncount, a little savage, yet they have force, and that means a good deal now. It is the apathetic, anemic picture that bores us and makes us feel that we never again want to see another so-called work of art."

As we left the gallery I said to Mr. X, who did not seem to be at all displeased with his first adventure as art critic, "Now we will go downtown to the Keppel Gallery and look at George Bellows' collection of lithographs. He is an outstanding man, an athlete and a musician, I am told, as well as an artist, and your collection will certainly have to include a Bellows."

"Did not they call Tintoretto the Furious?" asked Mr. X, when we had

examined the 54 lithographs by George Bellows.

"Yes."

"Then I think that epithet might also be applied to Mr. Bellows. He appears to me to be an artist of great virility and with a somber, almost brutal imagination. I do not find his pictures sympathetic. In peace time I am a pacifist, sir, and I do not find his brutal illustration of an episode at a prize fight, called 'A Stag at Sharkey's,' at all attractive. I may be quite old-fashioned and behind the times, but I prefer Mr. Colin Campbell Cooper's sympathetic 'Old House, Westport, Connecticut,' which we have just seen at the Water Color Club, to Mr. Bellows' violent 'Stag at Sharkey's.' I fail to see, sir, why advanced art should be bellicose and brutal."

"No reason at all," I said quickly, for Mr. X was clearly getting a little out of hand, "but you must take an artist as he is. Bellows is a Basher. He puts to sea in any weather; he plunges splendidly at any theme. I am grateful for his art dash and bravery, but he has the defects of his qualities. Look at that series called 'Studies in Belief.' They are caricatures. If not caricatures, if meant as pictorial statements, they fail utterly. They may be satire: if so, we have outgrown that kind of satire."

"There is a deal more in art than I imagined," said Mr. X, as we strolled uptown. "These pictures have made us both today rather angry. That 'Stag at Sharkey's' enraged me, but it was rather magnificent. It might almost be taken as a lesson against physical violence. Of course, it isn't the kind of picture one could hang in the parlor. Perhaps it might not be altogether out of place in a corner of the billiard room. I am interested in it unwillingly, sir, if you understand what I mean."

Mr. X was destined to be again interested unwillingly at the Bourgeois Galleries, which concluded, for the day, his art education.

In the hushed rooms, into which no sound from the outside world came, Mr. X examined, with particular care, the groups of works by nine advanced American artists. He made no marks in his catalogue, but when he had finished his survey he said abruptly: "Why don't they finish them? What would my clients say if I sent out my baths without any enamel on them?"

"These nine men," I answered, "are Expressionists. They maintain that a work of art is finished when the artist has said all that he has to say."

"Do you mean to tell me," said Mr. X, "that Mr. Ben Benn has said all he has to say in that—er—suggestion called 'Three Figures in a Landscape'?"

"Certainly. He gives the significant statement of three figures in a landscape the skeleton, the content of the scene; he gives the significant facts. Your imagination should do the rest."

Mr. X gazed at "Three Figures in a Landscape" with an intentness that was almost embarrassing. Then he arose and walked into the farther room. When he returned he gazed again at the "Three Figures in a Landscape."

"Are you aware, sir, that it is beginning to interest me more than Mr. Colin Campbell Cooper's 'Old House, Westport, Connecticut'?"

"Yes," I answered, "that is because you are contributing something yourself. Your imagination is working."

Mr. X looked vastly pleased. "My imagination working," he repeated. "I wish my wife could hear you."

He chuckled.

"Come into the end room," he said. "There is something there by Mr. Oscar Bluemner called 'Red House with Tree.' It isn't a house, and it isn't a tree. The tree, I tell you, sir, isn't like a tree, and the house isn't like a house, and yet they are. You told me some nonsense the other day about some man painting, not a horse, but the horseness of a horse. I suppose you would say that this man Bluemner in this idiotic picture has painted the treelessness of a tree and the housefulness of a house."

"That is so."

"Well! Well!" said Mr. X. He looked at the "Red House with Tree" again; he seemed disturbed, but not displeased.

Mr. X touched the bell of the elevator. "There's something in it," he said, as we descended to the street; "there's something in it, but how am I going to explain them to my wife when I take an armful of these advanced pictures home? Of course there's always the billiard room."

—Q. R.

A BRITISH REVIVAL  
OF INDUSTRIAL ART

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—Some twelve months ago the Council of the Royal Society of Arts, moved by consideration of the keen commercial competition which is likely to develop between Great Britain and enemy countries after the war, began to deliberate on the steps which should be taken to carry out the object of the charter of the society—"the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce." As a result they came to the conclusion that they could do better than resume their efforts to promote the union of industry and art in the British Isles in the hope that the artistic and workmanlike qualities of British manufactures could be improved and the proper position of British trade in the markets of the world could be maintained.

With this end in view, the council appointed an industrial art committee, including representatives of the society itself, the Arts and Crafts Exhibition Society, the Design and Industries Association, and the London County Council, to consult people interested and to draw up a



From the etching of Allen Lewis. Courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston

## In the Metropolitan Museum, New York

An institution seeking cooperation between museums and industries in the reconstruction period

scheme of operations. As part of its work this committee has been in communication with the Board of Trade and the Board of Education. These government departments have been for some time past engaged upon a scheme of their own for the creation of a British Institute of Industrial Art and the organization of a permanent exhibition of modern British works chosen particularly because they reach a high standard of artistic craftsmanship and manufacture. The purpose of the two schemes is so nearly the same that the industrial committee intends to work in the closest association with the Board of Trade and the Board of Education and to supplement by its activities the official efforts.

A meeting was held recently in the rooms of the Society of Arts to discuss and explain the joint project, and at this meeting, which was addressed by a number of men well qualified to speak on the various aspects of the subject, the Institute of Industrial Art was inaugurated. The decision of the meeting is of unquestionable importance, for it commits the art workers and traders in the British Isles to an organized effort which, if it is properly directed, can have the most far-reaching results.

One of the objects of the scheme drawn up by the industrial committee is "to stimulate closer mutual understanding and confidence between producers, distributors, educational authorities, societies with similar aims, and individuals interested in these aims." The adequate realization of this object could by itself go far toward the rehabilitation of British industrial art. There has been in the past a certain degree of antagonism between the art worker and the commercial men by whom his productions were put upon the market; there has been, too, among the educational authorities a lack of understanding of the way in which art training should be directed so as to make it of service to industrial art, and there has been a good deal of foolish jealousy between societies "with similar aims" which existed to promote the interests of the art worker. In addition, there has been on the part of the public a want of appreciation of the value of good design and fine craftsmanship, and out of this want of appreciation has grown a preference for things that are cheap over those that are artistically sound. All this has prejudiced the quality of British industrial art at home and has made it less fitted to meet competition abroad, where it has had to fight against well planned and thoroughly organized opposition; all this has diminished the productive power of British art workers and has lowered the standard of their accomplishment. If they are to recover the ground they have lost, very much will have to be done on their behalf. Besides the stimulation of understanding and confidence between art and trade there will have to be a systematic educa-

tion of the public in matters of taste. It is this education that will make the largest demands upon the fund which the industrial committee desires to form. Liberal contributions from manufacturers and traders, plentiful subscriptions from art lovers, generous subsidies from the government will all be needed to bring the people to a better appreciation of the importance of art in everyday life. And much money will have to be spent in regaining the home market for British art before that art will be able to make its influence definitely felt in other countries.

There is another thing necessary if the alliance between the industrial committee and the British Institute of Industrial Art is to achieve success. The methods of organization adopted must be flexible and judicious and in carrying them out the ancient official conventions must be abandoned. The old ways of dealing with British industrial art have been proved by their results to be of little use and the men who have pinned their faith to these ways would hardly seem to be the best suited for planning devices by which the changed conditions which will have to be faced in the future can be met. New times call for new methods and for new blood to revivify the whole of the system under which industrial art is taught, produced, and put on the market—to try to put our commercial house in order by simply rearranging the dusty and useless old things with which it has been choked up for generations past is simply to invite failure.

So it is evident that although the sincerest welcome is due to the movement promoted by the Royal Society of Arts and although the inauguration of an official institute of industrial art deserves the fullest approval, it is too soon yet to judge how far this union of promising schemes will go toward satisfying the necessity for reconstruction which circumstances have forced upon us. We shall have to wait to see how the plans now under discussion will bear the test of actual working and whether they have been devised with full understanding of the way in which the commercial needs of the country will have to be provided for. If weak points are discovered they must be eliminated without hesitation, if the ground covered is insufficient the scope of the scheme must be immediately enlarged, if progress is hampered by official formalities the red tape must be thrown away; there is too much at stake for any haggling over trivial details of procedure or for any clinging to obsolete conventions.

Industrial art is entering into a new world, and though it should not forget the lessons it has learned in the old, it must consider most seriously whether it is to regard these lessons as warning of what it should avoid, or as inspirations by which the way is pointed to vast developments.

THE MUSEUM AS  
A TRAINING CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—"If our art is to come into its own," wrote an eminent and broad-visioned architect recently, "it will largely be as a result of our taking the right step during this plastic period of reconstruction." The Metropolitan Museum, like many others throughout the country, in their various degrees, is already at full stride in this very direction. For a decade past it has been headed that way, steadily linking together the great collections of the institution on the one hand, and on the other hand the schools and colleges, the industrial designers, craftsmen and manufacturers, the clubs, social circles, in short the people generally, particularly the young people; and extending to popular, everyday practical use resources formerly considered as "high-brow," exclusive and non-utilitarian. The School Art League alone has reached more than 30,000 persons annually, for some years past, with these stimulating influences. Today the museum bulletins a list of some 40 higher educational, as well as some frankly commercial, institutions, such as Columbia and New York universities, the School of Ethical Culture, Cooper Union, the New York School of Applied Design for Women, and the Fashion Academy—this list being exclusive of the public schools—whose teaching activities for the winter season include regular use of the museum's various classes, seminars, lectures, photographs and lantern slides, in addition to direct work in the presence of the collections themselves.

But notwithstanding the fruitful promise attained, in the higher branches of art especially, as a result of this preliminary work, the great war's test found Americans, as a people, unprepared; and the war's ending leaves them in a lamentably helpless state, so far as concerns the homelier necessary arts and crafts that touch everyday life and business. Up to 1914, the educational work was rather vague, scattering and theoretical, a kind of useful preparation for a possible time of need in the dim future. Then came the cataclysm, and all plans were upset. The need developed suddenly, in overwhelming proportions. Now it is categorically estimated by an expert observer and eminent art teacher, Prof. Walter Sargent, that, with the war's close, there is need, at this very moment, in the United States, of about 50,000 more industrial designers than are available or in training here—and very little foreign help is in sight, as the European countries will need their own.

This means that the United States will henceforth have to depend largely upon its own resources, not only for original designers, but also for new patterns that these designers shall reproduce and develop. The only

thing is to plunge into the various branches of art craft as avowed primitives. That is what is being done already in posters and in textiles. Paradoxical as it may seem, Americans are actually evolving originality through imitation of foreign models. For, as Professor Sargent justly observes, individuality is not checked by familiarity with the work of others. The nations have always copied one another, while engraving their own individualities upon the various borrowed styles, Romanesque, Byzantine, Gothic. This law is most active at the formative period, as in the still unformed handwriting of an adolescent. Eventually, most successful decorative art falls back for ideas upon one of two sources: either upon some function or characteristic feature of the object decorated, or else upon the sheer individual fancy of the maker or owner. The latter is what we call symbolization, the vital element of design, and it involves the trained synthesis and conventionalization of natural or pictorial forms.

All this and more we may find illustrated in a fascinating object lesson in one of the subterranean classrooms of the Metropolitan Museum, where the walls have been covered temporarily with an exhibition of drawings made by French children in the elementary schools of design in Paris during the war. These are for the most part practical patterns for advertising placards, labels, fancy boxes, wall paper and textiles; and there is also a patriotic division, vivid with flags, Gallic fighting cocks, rampant, and all the regular martial symbols, with some new additions. Everything gay and chic in color combinations, spirited and invincible—no pathetic appeal for pity, just the irresistible charm of undaunted wit and fancy. The most mature of these were done by boys and girls of about 15, corresponding to our junior high school grade. But all have an indefinable air of taste and efficiency, and doubtless many have been actually used by French business firms, in the scarcity of adult decorative workers.

Last year, in this same classroom, the work of American children was displayed. It took the form of simple story-illustration, and developed some winsome evidences of native invention and poetic fancy, as well as of an eager, alert intelligence quite on a par with that of French or any other modern school children. But there is a considerable grade of difference between naive fairy-tale illustration and original creative decorative design for direct utilitarian application. And the difference here, of course, is vastly in favor of the juvenile Parisians, who in addition to systematic craft-school training have grown up from infancy in an atmosphere of disciplined taste, order, and artistic integrity. They do things of grace intuitively, rather than theoretically.

And any material at hand will serve. Here is a sumptuous frieze, for instance, evolved from the simple combination of a fatiron and a white collar curved proudly in the process of laundering. Notes on a music staff, sailboats, geese in stenciled repetition and, of course, all sorts of fruits, flowers and weeds, are woven and colored into patterns of novel enchanting effect, the like of which have never been seen either in Aztec or Peruvian motifs cribbed from an ethnological museum, nor in the luxurious imported splendors that glow in Fifth Avenue shop windows.

It is the sort of thing that national schools develop, if they do not directly teach. Americans will have such national schools of their own as soon as the everyday aesthetic needs are coordinated with our unparalleled resources and opportunities. Then they shall live in homes that will not be kaleidoscopes, and go a-shopping in stores where the eyespeople will at least meet them halfway in matters of taste—good taste, of course.

ENGLISH LANDSCAPES  
IN WATER COLOR

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—An attractive exhibition of water-color landscapes by Mr. E. Bernard Lintott—one of the best of the smaller shows at present open in London—is to be seen at the Leicester Galleries. The artist has done the water-color medium with much confidence and with a sound understanding of its particular capabilities; and he has a definitely personal outlook which gives a distinctive character to his work. His touch is broad and significant, and there is in his statement of his subjects a largeness of manner which can be sincerely praised—a largeness which does not degenerate into emptiness or coarseness. His color is restrained and quietly harmonized but not lacking in variety; it is pleasantly suggestive rather than markedly assertive and aims mainly at the expression of effects which can be simply and directly realized. Work of this type is always satisfying because it is based upon a true regard for nature's facts and has as its motive the frank interpretation of these facts in a straightforward and workmanlike manner. The intention of it is sound, and when a sound intention is allied with skillful craftsmanship the result usually deserves appreciation.

In another exhibition of water colors—Captain Martin Hardie's "Backwaters of the War; France and Italy," at Walker's Galleries—a similar combination of sincerity of purpose and frankness of technical method can be noted. In this instance the artist concerns himself more with picturesque detail than with broad effect and looks more closely at the little things with which a subject can be built up. He loses, perhaps, in consequence something of the possible dignity of water-color painting, but he gains in vivacity and in comprehensiveness.

THE AMERICAN  
SHOW AT CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Art has been affected by war as has been about everything else. Still the war has attracted the attention of thousands to art who might have passed by on the other side. The posters of the artist have become familiar to multitudes; the airship pictures and the French war paintings have caused many to look and learn. The great groups of visitors to the American Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture at the Art Institute of Chicago prove that war is not necessary to bring people to art. Art has its own appeal and will live when war shall be no more.

As usual, distinguished artists from the Eastern United States supplemented the Chicago jury; this year Melchers, Sterner, Spencer and Goodwin. The Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan medal with \$1500 went to Wayman Adams upon the portrait of "Joseph Pennell"; the Potter Palmer medal with \$1000 to Joseph Pearson upon "The Twins"; the Norman Wait Harris silver medal with \$500 to Ross Moffett upon "The Old Fisherman"; the Norman Wait Harris bronze medal with \$300 to Hawthorne upon "A Sculptor." The Martin B. Cahn prize for a painting by a Chicago artist was awarded to Jessie Arms Botke upon "Geese." The Friends of American Art immediately purchased the picture for the permanent collection of the Art Institute. Honorable mentions were awarded to Wayman Adams, Howard Giles and John F. Follinsbee, painters; George Lober, Richard Book and A. V. Lucas, sculptors.

The exhibition is remarkably hung, on one line, and much more space is given to each picture than ever before. The jury hung the pictures in contrast rather than in harmony, placing for instance, Sargent's dark portrait of John D. Rockefeller between two snow scenes by Edward Redfield and Gifford Bell. This has a tendency to make each wall assert itself, but the exhibition may lose in that there appears to be no rooms of daring things to offset conservatism.

Although about one-half as many paintings as usual were submitted to the jury, the standard of the exhibition is not perceptibly lowered. This proves that many of the younger men whose paintings are accepted with difficulty did not submit their wares. Many of them are enlisted and others have engaged in more profitable pursuits than mediocre picture-making.

There is a war flavor here and there suggested by such paintings as Gari Melchers' large canvas "MacPherson and MacDonald," two characteristic Scotch soldiers, in native costume, entertaining us with bagpipes and drum; and Henry Reuter's "Swat the U-Boat," a large, heavy painting showing a turbulent sea and dangerous destroyers under full steam, tipped on their sides, plowing through the waves in search of subtle prey. Childs Hassam's "Allies' Day" is not only patriotic in sentiment, but a handsome canvas representing Fifth Avenue, New York, with large, daring allied flags draping between the buildings. None but a master could paint such an object with justice to it. George Luks' "Houston Street, New York" would have received one of the prizes had it been eligible. It is unquestionably one of the best pictures in the exhibition.

The two Sargent portraits of "John D. Rockefeller" are not only fine examples of paintings but excellent studies of character. They depict Mr. Rockefeller in two distinct moods, although we are not certain that they represent the capitalist and the philanthropist, as has been suggested.

While Fritz Kreisler canceled his American engagements during the period of the war, the Art Institute showed its broad policy by inviting his portrait, by Leopold Seyffert, which hangs near William Paxton's colorful canvas "The One in Yellow." Henri's "Spanish Girl of Segovia" is a distinctive piece of work which will even increase his popularity; and Richard Miller's "At the Window" is rich and jewel-like in color.

The portrait of Joseph Pennell, by Adams, seems to project into the room for Adams has caught wonderfully the unique personality of the renowned illustrator, etcher and writer. Pennell stood on a platform, perhaps in jest, "My portrait is the best thing in the exhibition." The portrait is now owned by the Art Institute.

The tender treatment of such paintings as "The Open Window," by Frank W. Benson; "Boys," by Daniel Garber; "Southward Dreams the Sea," by Charles Davis; "A Bit of New England," by J. Alden Weir, and "Morning on the Pool," by Wilson Irwin, prove unquestionably that while many pictures are screaming for attention, there is still charm and attractiveness in chaste and placid suggestions, and that the overdesert are not always the most durable to live with. An exhibition as a whole is a great unfinished symphony composed by hundreds of minds. There is a place for crash, but one must not overlook the pastoral and the pianissimo. Nature is not all thunder nor red sunsets; she is happy in the quiet music of a rippling brook or a gray day of subdued light.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## On the Way to Ultima Thule

"Ship ahoy!"

There was an answer from our bark—for such it seemed to me—but I could not make out the words.

"Where do you hail from?" was the next question.

I strained my ears, to catch the response, being naturally anxious to know whence I had come.

"From the City of Destruction!" was what I thought I heard; and I confess that it surprised me not a little.

"Where are you bound?" was asked in turn.

Again I listened with intensest interest, and again did the reply astonish me greatly.

"Ultima Thule!" was the answer from our boat, and the voice was deep and melancholy.

Then I knew that I had set out on a strange journey for to see. Thule I knew, or at least I had heard of the king who reigned there once and who cast his golden goblet into the sea. But Ultima Thule was not that beyond the uttermost parts of the earth.

"Any passengers?" was the next query.

"One only," responded the captain of our boat.

"Where bound?" was the final inquiry.

"To the Fortunate Islands!" and as I heard this my spirits rose again.

Then the boat bounded forward again, and I heard the wash of the waves. As I looked about me with curiosity, wondering how I came to be a passenger on so unexpected a voyage, I saw the figure of a man framed in the doorway at the foot of the stairs leading to the deck above.

"I made sure at once that he was the captain of the ship. I rose to my feet as he came forward.

"Well," he said, holding out his hand, "and how are you after your nap?"

He spoke our language with ease, and yet with a foreign accent. Perhaps it was this which betrayed him to me.

"Are you not Captain Vanderdecken?" I asked, as I took his hand heartily.

"So you know me?" he returned, with a mournful little laugh, as he motioned me to sit again. Thus the ice was broken, and we were soon deep in talk. When he learned that I was a New Yorker, his cordiality increased.

"I have relatives in New Amsterdam," he cried, "at least, I had once. Diedrich Knickerbocker was my first cousin. And do you know Rip Van Winkle?"

Although I could claim no close friendship with this gentleman, I boasted myself fully acquainted with his history.

"Yes, yes, I suppose he was before your time. . . . There's no use talking about these things, is there?" he cried.

"In an hour or two, if the wind holds, I can show you the house in which Ahasuerus has established his museum. He has the most extraordinary gathering of curiosities the world has ever seen—truly a virtuoso's collection. An American reporter came on a voyage with me fifty or sixty years ago, and I took him over there. His name was Hawthorne. He interviewed the Jew, and wrote up the collection in the American papers, so I've been told.

"I remember reading the interview," I said, "and it was indeed a most remarkable collection."

"It's all the more curious now for the odds and ends I've been able to pick up here and there for my old friend," Vanderdecken declared. "I got him the horn of Hernani. . . . the long rifle of Natty Bumppo, the letter A in scarlet cloth embroidered in gold by Hester Prynne, the banner with the strange device 'Excelsior,' the gold bug which was once used as a plummet, Maud Muller's rake, and the jack-knives of Hosea Biglow and Sam Lawson."

"You must have seen extraordinary things yourself," I ventured to suggest.

"No man has seen stranger," he answered promptly. "I survey mankind from China to Peru. I have heard the horns of elfland blowing, and I could tell you the song the sirens sing. I have dropped anchor at the No Man's Land, and off Lyonsesse, and in Xanadu, where Alph, the sacred river, ran. I have sailed from the still-voiced Bermoothes to the New Atlantis, of which there is no mention even until the year 1629."

"I have seen every strange coast," continued the Flying Dutchman. "The Island of Bells and Robinson Crusoe's Island and the Kingdoms of Broddingnag and Lilliput. But it is not for me to vaunt myself. And of a truth there are men whom I should like to have met and talked with whom I have failed to see. Especially is there one Ulysses, a sailor-man of antiquity who called himself Outis, whom I have sometimes suspected that he came from the town of Weinsnichtwo."

I followed him on deck. I could just make out a faint line of land on the horizon.

"That rugged coast is Bohemia, which is really a desert country by the sea, although ignorant and bigoted pedants have denied it," and the scorn of my companion was wonderful to see. "Its borders touch Alsatia, of which the chief town is a city of refuge. Not far inland, but a little to the south, is the beautiful Forest of Arden."

"In the outskirts of the Forest of Arden," he began again, "stands the Abbey of Thelema—the only abbey which is bounded by no wall and in which there is no clock at all nor any dial. . . . And the motto of the Abbey of Thelema is *Fais ce que voudra*—Do what you will; and many of those who dwell in the Forest of Arden will tell you that they have taken this for their device also, and that if you live under the greenwood tree you may spend your life—as you like it."

I acknowledged that this claim was probably well founded, since I recalled a song of the foresters in which they declared themselves without an enemy but winter and rough weather.

"Yes," he said, "they are fond of singing in the Forest of Arden, and they sing good songs."

"And where does the road through the forest lead, that you so much wish to set forth upon it?" I asked.

"That's the way to Arcady," he said; "to Arcady where all the leaves are merry. . . . But no one can find the entrance who cannot see it by the light that never was on land or sea."

"It must be a favored region," I said. "Brander Matthews, in 'A Primer of Imaginary Geography,'

contact with theirs, especially with George Eliot's, is nevertheless dissimilar. This is to say that she is original, and indeed I can hardly think of any writer of her day, except Borrow and Browning, of whom absolute originality can be so unequivocally predicated. A considerable affinity to Byron may be traced. Like him she possessed

"a fount of fiery life

Which served for a Titanic strife."

But while Byron marred splendid work by frequent affectation and insincerity, nothing is more characteristic of Charlotte Brontë than her absolute truthfulness. Some of her pictures, especially of the schools where she was pupil and teacher, have been taxed with inaccuracy. This may be the fact, but none can doubt that she described them as they appeared to herself. She would not for the world have debased her art to a manufacture, or put pen to paper in the absence of a definite call. Once, indeed, she was prevailed upon to lengthen by an episode a novel which had fallen short of the regular three-volume quantum, but the episode was one of the best things in the book. As this austere conscientiousness is one of her glories, so it is correlated with her principal shortcoming, not a shortcoming which in any way detracts from the merits of the novels which she has given us, but one which prevented her from giving us many more. She is deficient in invention and creative imagination: she can only speak of what she has realized by her personal experience. Hence all three novels are mainly autobiographical. She is indeed fully capable of drawing portraits of persons external and even distasteful to herself with startling effect, witness the wonderful picture of Madame Beck in 'Villette,' but they must be people she has known, and who have come within her own sphere. She cannot create a character by sheer force of imagination, nor can she devise a set of circumstances out of which to construct a story. The consequence was a great limitation in her powers of production.

"If, like George Sand, while retaining unimpaired the passion which first set her pen in motion, she had been able to devise an endless series of novel scenes and incidents, she might have filled a prodigious place in our literature. As it is, her praise must be the reverse, to have produced a greater effect than almost any other novelist whose production is limited to three books."

To this day, some of Beethoven's works are not universally understood. The 'Missa Solemnis' is performed in every great musical circle, but is always regarded as one of the most difficult subjects of the director's art. Beethoven himself considered this his best and ripest work, and to all musicians it is the highest offering of mortal genius in the world of music. The work of no other composer betrays such an absorption in art, such an absorption from the world, such a freedom from what is earthly. It towers to heaven, a very temple, an indestructible monument.—Eugen d'Albert.

Live rightly, so shalt thou acquire unknown capacity for joy.—Coventry Patmore.

—Cecil Roberts.

Beethoven's House, Bonn

How other composers dwindle and dwarf beside him! Shakespeare is Beethoven's closest fellow in literature, but Beethoven's nature, his creative genius, are most allied to that giant among sculptors, Michelangelo. In him Beethoven finds an equal. The 'Ninth Symphony' and the 'Missa Solemnis' spring from the same spirit to which we owe the 'Moses' and the dome of St. Peter's.

Many traits in Michelangelo's character are followed by Beethoven's thoughts and ways. Both men were wild, spontaneous, and pitilessly regardless in the expression of their opinions, their sympathies and their antipathies. Both were unassailable in their morality, frugal in their habits, and economical and practical in their pecuniary affairs—the last the result in each case of none too brilliant means of subsistence. Many a page of the stormy passages that too often characterized Michelangelo's service with Julius II is a vivid reminder of Beethoven's similar experiences with his patrons. Many a pathetic incident of self-sacrifice in the musician recalls the family feeling and sterling integrity shown by the great sculptor.

How can we express our reverence for Beethoven? Unfortunately only by the interpretation of his works. I say unfortunately, because interpretation is the occasion of sins many and heavy against the master. There is anything but veneration to be seen in the modern performances of Beethoven's composition. His orchestral works, particularly the symphonies, fare the worst. These sublime monuments of thought have been degraded into objects of experiment for every would-be director, who conceitedly believes himself to be inspired and faultless. Each considers his own conception of the work to be the only correct one, and exploits himself by composing into it as much of his own personality as possible. One conductor vauntingly exclaims, 'Have you heard my 'Ninth Symphony?' . . . It is a sorrowful fact that Beethoven's works are very rarely played unembellished and just as the composer himself has thought them out. . . . But few possess the key to the secret of reproducing Beethoven's music in its purity and greatness.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

### Democracy

IN THE international congress called to arrange terms upon which the peace of the world shall be re-established, it is fitting that the United States should have a part. If there were no other reasons, its participation in a conference upon matters arising from the defeat of the Central Empires, to which it contributed in no small measure, would, no doubt, be invited as a matter of international courtesy. But there are other reasons, and perhaps the most potent of them is the fact that, not only from the time of the entrance of the nation into the war, but from the very beginning of the conflict, the United States has been a most important moral factor in the situation. It is not going too far to say that the attitude of Washington toward all phases of the war, from its beginning to the drafting and signing of the armistice, was watched with the keenest interest by the statesmen of the world. It was not through any act of the nation or through any act of its government, looking to interference in European affairs, that the President was tacitly agreed upon by the allied premiers as their spokesman in dealing with communications from enemy chancelleries. It was because he had laid down, in addresses to Congress and in addresses to the people, certain fundamentals which so appealed to mankind that, in time, he came to be regarded as perhaps the clearest enunciator and strongest exponent of the basic questions involved in the struggle.

At the very outset he struck the highest possible note in proclaiming that the United States entered the war that the world might be made safe for democracy. This was idealism, American idealism, and it was looked upon, at first, in many quarters at home and abroad, as simply an oratorical flourish; but as time went on it sank in, and, as it sank in, it was made clear that the only way in which the world could be made safe for democracy was through the destruction of autocracy. From the moment the United States entered the war one point, at least, was settled: the war should never cease until the Hohenzollerns, the Hapsburgs, and their kind, were driven from power.

Idealism has marked practically every utterance by Woodrow Wilson since then, and at times it may have sounded strange to unfamiliar ears, but it was, after all, only a harking back to democratic doctrines such as the founders of the United States implanted, not only in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution of the Republic, but in the heart and conscience of the American people. Woodrow Wilson expounded nothing new; he simply applied Americanism to the solution of a world problem. To this is due the fact that he won at once the sympathy of his fellow citizens; to this is due also the fact that he soon won the attention, then the respect, and finally the friendly sympathy, of all peoples. Even the enemy nationalities sought his intercession and his influence.

It was not Woodrow Wilson, but the founders of the Republic, and at the very birth of the nation, who pronounced incompatible with free government such conditions as existed in the Central Empires when Europe was plunged into the most terrible of wars. Even nations essentially different in thought and purpose from Germany and Austria-Hungary had come to accept as inevitable, because apparently inseparable from self-protection, many of these conditions, and the United States was regarded as being rather backward than progressive because it was not, and had no ambition to be, a great military power. In the making of the United States, standing armies were denounced by the founders as dangerous to liberty; wars for the extension of territory were regarded as unjust; dishonest diplomacy as reprehensible; bad faith between nations as inexcusable as bad faith between individuals. Woodrow Wilson, like most of his predecessors, had imbibed the spirit of democracy, one of the foundation stones of which is square dealing. It was this spirit, ever alive in the nation, that set Cuba free, and insisted upon her remaining independent; that paid for the Philippines when it could have taken them; that refused to apply the Boxer indemnity to its own uses when China was seen to be in need.

Autocracy for years sneered at "the idiotic Yankees." It regarded democracy as a failure. It heaped ridicule upon the alleged inefficiency of the United States. It taught for a generation before 1914, in its principal universities, that there could be no such thing as honor between nations; that no nation should trust another; that treaties were not safeguards and were made only to be broken; in short that everything the United States held to be essential to the peace and happiness of the world; to honor and justice among nations, to fraternity among men, was puerile, nonsensical, weak, unworthy the consideration of a great and proud people.

It is not one of the least, but one of the greatest among the results of the war that the moralities woven into the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, drawn as they were from the experiences and struggles of the English people during centuries, are today recognized not only by the democracies of Europe, but by the nations until recently enamored of autocratic sway. It is not strange that Great Britain and France should invite, and offer unstinted welcome to, the highest representative of the American democracy; but that in a hurried and clumsy fashion the disintegrated autocracies are striving to set up governments such as their rulers of yesterday ridiculed and condemned, is surely remarkable.

No less remarkable is it that President Wilson should be going to Europe to participate in a World Peace Conference in which the destinies of the nations that, only yesterday, composed the most contemptuous and arrogant autocracies of modern times, are to be determined. These things, and many others associated

with the present day, constituting as they do the most extraordinary events in modern history, are too great to be viewed from any narrow standpoint. They concern the future of humanity far more than they do the interests of any nationality or group of nationalities.

### Ireland

ONE of the most remarkable features about Irish history, especially about its history during the last decade, is the way in which final decision on her great problem has, again and again, been in some way averted, and the great question which all the world desires so much to see settled has been left in a more indecisive condition than ever. Thus, some five years ago, when all eyes were turned on Ireland, apparently, as far as any outsider could judge, arming herself for civil war, a decision of some sort seemed to be at last inevitable. Matters, it was declared, could not go on for long as they were. Ulster was rapidly enrolling men in her army of volunteers, arming them and training them until they came to be recognized as a remarkable fighting force, whilst, in the south and west, a large body of volunteers also was being raised, trained, and surreptitiously armed for the purpose of withstanding the "Ulster menace."

In the July of 1914, matters had practically reached a crisis. The attempt at gun-running by the Irish volunteers at Howth had resulted in a serious encounter with the soldiery in Dublin. All Ireland was in an uproar. The various Irish leaders had returned to their tents, and the situation was tense with significance. Then, like a bolt from the blue, came the outbreak of the war. In a moment the whole situation in Ireland was changed. The Ulster volunteers were amongst the first to enroll themselves in Lord Kitchener's new army; whilst John Redmond, in a notable speech in the House of Commons, pledged the support of Ireland for the war. It was a time of singular hopefulness for Ireland. As Sir Edward Grey, as he then was, stated, on a memorable occasion, Ireland was, in those days, "the one bright spot." A great and terrible decision had been averted, and the country seemed to be on the highroad toward a new and better policy. Mr. Redmond was true to his word. Everything he could do to enable his fellow countrymen to see the obligation which was laid upon Ireland to throw in her lot wholeheartedly with the rest of the Empire, he did do, and the Irishmen of the south and west at first responded eagerly to the call. Months passed, and gradually there began to come through to England stories of how Ulstermen and Nationalists, fighting side by side in the trenches, were forgetting their disagreements. Hope began to be expressed in many directions that differences between the two apparently irreconcilable parties in Ireland were at last to be composed, and that "a solution of the insoluble" was about to be found.

Then, in April, 1916, came the outbreak of the Irish Rebellion. In a few hours the work of many years seemed to be undone. With Dublin in the hands of the rebels, bombarded like an enemy city, one of its most beautiful streets laid in ruins, and the existence of a shameless plot against the liberties of the English people laid bare, the Irish question seemed to be thrown back many decades. With the rebellion came its aftermath; trials of the rebel leaders, sordid revelations, and shameful controversies. And then came another effort on the part of all that was best in Ireland, and all that was best in England, to grapple with the problem once again, and once again endeavor to reach a solution. The result of this effort, as all the world knows, was the famous Irish Convention. Mr. Lloyd George laid it down at that time, and it cannot be too strongly insisted, in season and out of season, that the Irish question was an Irish question, and that only Irishmen could solve it. He acted on this conviction. The members of the Irish Convention were Irishmen, living in Ireland, knowing the Irish situation in varying degrees of intimacy, and all deeply concerned in the great work of arriving at a decision. Month after month this convention sat and deliberated. Hope of agreement often rose high and then fell away again, and then, after a long pause, came the report, showing, once again, that Irishmen, having been given a fair field and no favor, had failed to agree and to arrive at a decision as to the best method of carrying on their own affairs.

Such was the situation in March last, when the great German offensive was launched against the allied forces on the western front. The British Government, in need of increased man power, looking to Ireland for help, found only intrigue and disaffection. Determined to make a stand on the matter, and insist upon Ireland bearing her share in the great struggle, the government decided to impose conscription. Immediately, Nationalist Ireland, supported by the Sinn Feiners, rose in opposition to the idea. It was denounced on all hands in the Nationalist press. It was inveighed against by the Roman Catholic hierarchy, and the people were incited by their priesthood to refuse compliance with any law imposing conscription which might be enacted. In the face of this uproar, the government, whether they wavered or not, certainly delayed action. Ireland was to be given a last chance. If she could raise 50,000 men by voluntary means conscription would not be imposed upon her. An enthusiastic body of loyal Irishmen joined together in a great campaign to promote recruiting; but just a few weeks before the war came to an end, Ireland's contribution to the great effort was announced as only some 7000 men. Once again, the idea of conscription was put forth. There was a stirring of the old opposition, and then, just when another decision seemed to be inevitable, came the collapse of the Central Powers and the signing of the armistice.

And so the advent of peace and of the peace conference finds Ireland in a state of greater indecision than perhaps ever before in her checkered history. When the war began there were two opposing parties in Ireland, the Nationalists and the Unionists. The end of the war finds three parties, the Nationalists, the Unionists, and the Sinn Feiners. Only one of these parties knows what it wants, namely, the Unionists. And with "an election upon them," as Mr. Devlin said the other day, in Dublin, the Irish people find themselves without any leader who has

a definite constructive policy. There is Ulster on the one side, more firmly entrenched, and with more show of justice, in her old positions; on the other side, there are the Sinn Feiners, with their fantastic ideas of an Irish republic; and between them stands the so-called Nationalist Party, now desperately holding out hands to the Sinn Feiners, and, anon, repudiating them; at one moment declaring its attachment to the allied cause, and the next moment giving expression to views which tend utterly to alienate all British sympathy.

For all this apparent chaos there is, of course, an explanation, as there is, somewhere, a remedy. It may be difficult, at the moment, to see what the remedy is, but there is no difficulty whatever in seeing what the cause is. As has been said, again and again, in these columns, and as must be insisted once more, the Irish question is, first, last, and always, a religious question. And when the British Government, in the early days of last year, expressed its intention of requiring from Irishmen the fulfillment of their duties as citizens, and this determination was replied to by the Roman Catholic church with an incitement to active opposition to the law, and a virtual declaration that the Roman Catholic church stood above the law, just one glimpse was gained, through a rift in the cloud, of the real meaning of the Irish question, of the real meaning of Ulster's opposition, and the real meaning of the failure of Irishmen to compose their differences, and to reach a solution of the Irish problem.

### Baseball Government

BASEBALL, as now played, had its origin in the United States as an outdoor sport back in the middle forties. The rules then and up to a much later period were crude and variable, but in the middle fifties they began to take definite form. The Knickerbocker Club of New York was the first organization, so far as known, to play the game in strict accordance with a set of well-defined regulations. Not until near the beginning of the Civil War, when the number of clubs had greatly increased, did professionalism enter into the game. Then it began to appear that certain players, by intelligent study and constant practice, could excel at their respective stations.

The "crack" clubs of the Civil War period were known by the kind of stockings which the "nines" affected. Thus, there were "White Stockings," "Brown Stockings," "Red Stockings," "Striped Stockings," and so on. In the earlier years of the game the clubs, whether "crack" or ordinary, were made up of local players. A champion club of one city would challenge and play a champion club of another city, while local pride was enlisted in the contest and greatly depressed or exalted by the result.

In 1871 the first baseball association was organized; in 1876 the National League was formed, for the purpose of providing the larger cities of the country with games by the best teams in existence. This organization for a long time practically held a monopoly. In 1900 was organized the American League, with the purpose, as stated by its promoters, of giving to the public first-class baseball at a more popular price. The minimum admission to National League parks had long been fifty cents; the American League reduced the minimum to twenty-five cents. Except in the case of Chicago, it did not the first year invade any National League territory. It was successful, and later established parks in Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and New York.

Competition of a demoralizing nature was threatened, and about 1903 the managers of the two leagues came together and decided to place control over the leagues in the hands of a national commission. This commission was invested with authority to decide all differences between the leagues, the clubs in the leagues, and the league players. It was intended, in fact, to be a Supreme Court in baseball, and to consist of three men, one to be the president of the National League, and another to be the president of the American League. In the commission, as organized up to the present time, the third man has been a National League club owner, so that the commission has stood practically two to one. In the Scott Perry case, Perry being a pitcher claimed by Boston and Philadelphia, the effect of this want of balance in the commission was both seen and seriously felt, one of the clubs in interest refusing to stand by the ruling of the commission and taking the matter to the civil courts, a proceeding that greatly offended the president of the National League, former Governor Tener of Pennsylvania, who resigned because of it.

Even more serious differences occurred in connection with the World Series of this year, when unfortunate disputes arose and a strike finally resulted over the division of the receipts. These two cases of inharmonious action, each threatening disruption and demoralization, wound up what may be termed the pre-war history of baseball in anything but a satisfactory fashion.

In view of the difficulties presented by the present form of commission management, especially in view of the dominating and domineering attitude of one of the commissioners, and with regard for the future of the game, it occurred to two club owners that the decisive authority in all important disputes should rest with one person; that this person should be one in whose judgment and fairness the whole nation had confidence, and that William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, would be the ideal man for the position. Mr. Taft is quoted as having said that he could not think seriously of becoming a permanent tribunal with relation to baseball matters, although he showed that he was not entirely adverse to arbitrating an important baseball question when, according to statement published, he said that he had been very glad to be of service in arbitrating a certain dispute as to the legality of certain exemption of baseball contracts.

It may be asked, Why should a man of Mr. Taft's standing be asked to take such a position, or, if asked, why should the proposal be taken seriously by the people, and why should he give it a moment's consideration? The answer is that, while a sport, baseball is an activity in the conduct of which millions of people are deeply interested and millions of dollars of capital are involved; that the leagues not only control the highest order of

professional baseball in the country, but fix the morale and set the pace for numerous minor leagues and associations and for tens of thousands of independent clubs; that, with the reestablishment of peace and the return to civil life of the millions of young men called to the emergency army and navy, baseball in the United States will receive a new impetus next season; and, last but not least, that the seed has been sown by the United States and Canadian expeditionary forces for the spread of baseball in Great Britain, France, Italy, and probably eventually in all parts of the world. It is easily within the range of reasonable speculation that, within a few years, the game, which is still nationally characteristic of the United States alone, although popular in Canada and Australia, will have become a generally popular sport, and that the term "World Series" will have ceased to be a misnomer.

To aid prominently in the proper development of an outdoor sport destined to be played with fervor and enthusiasm all around the globe is a task that might well appeal to the consideration of any man.

### Notes and Comments

THE Vancouver (British Columbia) Daily World of Nov. 15 contains, in full, an article taken from the Home Forum page of this newspaper of Nov. 4, the same being an abstract from "The Story of the Alphabet," by Edward Clodd, and so credited. In transferring it to his columns, the editor of our esteemed Vancouver contemporary evidently thought he might improve upon its caption, "Where Writing Is a Mystery," by adding an alliterative pyramid sub-heading, in full-face lower-case type, reading, "Development of Thought Expressed by Pen Made Passage from Barbarism Possible." The effect of this pyramid, taken in connection with a violent display of the original caption, was to give to what was intended to be an instructive literary article the appearance of an early-edition yellow newspaper sensation. Even in that form it was altogether regrettable that the Daily World did not say where it found it.

THE attitude of the French Socialists toward the Russian revolution, or rather the Bolshevik phenomenon, is well illustrated by two minor facts, notice of which appears in a recent number of L'Humanité. Roubanovitch, a Russian, political editor of the Tribune Russe, member of the Socialist International Bureau, which is an interesting point, is bringing out an information bulletin on Russian affairs for the Comité de la Constituante. Roubanovitch is a determined enemy of Bolshevism. He is also a supporter of allied intervention in Russia. On neither of these counts can the Socialists and their organ agree with the Russian revolutionary Roubanovitch.

HERE is the other minor fact. It being a year since the Republic of the Soviets was first established, Jean Longuet, the leader of the new Socialist Majoritaires, is bringing out a special number of Le Populaire in celebration of the event. It contains such attractions as the biographies of Lenine and Trotzky and an account of the activities of the soviets which does not appear to contain any mention of pogroms and other such peccadillos. Yet Roubanovitch, Bourtsch and many others, Russians and revolutionaries, are imploring that events in their country should be viewed in the light of knowledge and not through the spectacles of infatuated demagoguery. Do they implore in vain where the votaries of the Internationale are concerned?

ONE of the last efforts of those in the United States who found it difficult to reconcile themselves to the President's going to Europe at this time was based upon a law found in Section 1796 of the national Revised Statutes, reading, "All offices attached to the seat of government shall be exercised in the District of Columbia and not elsewhere, except as otherwise expressly provided for by law." The all-sufficient answer to this is, of course, that the office of President of the United States is not attached to the seat of government. It has been exercised in many other places, and it can be exercised anywhere. Abraham Lincoln took it about with him a great deal during the Civil War.

"OFFICE WINDOW" of The Daily Chronicle of London was once told a pleasing little anecdote by Dame Agnes Weston, the friend of sailors, concerning jam tarts. Some lady helper at a sailors' rest had been mistaken enough to hand the sailors tracts while they were having a meal. Miss Weston advised that some better method should be adopted. The tracts were then placed in a pile on the buffet counter, with a card inscribed "Please take one." A sailor with a sense of fun transferred the card to a dish of jam tarts, and, as the rush to the buffet began, the servers were amazed to see sailor after sailor lift a tart and walk away, while the tracts remained in an undiminished pile.

MANUFACTURERS of re-worked wool are asking that trade journals, newspapers, and magazines discontinue the use of the word "shoddy" as a trade name for their product. Seeing that it has been shown by government experiment and practice that "shoddy," as it has been called, is not "shoddy" as the word is generally understood, but really a valuable and self-respecting product, the manufacturers are apparently justified in asking that a more respected name be given it. "Re-worked wool" is the term chosen, and those who stand behind it are evidently reasonably proud of their re-worked wool, and reasonably conscious of the truth in the old maxim about giving a dog a bad name.

ADMITTING to the fullest that the present age cannot forestall the judgment of posterity, it seems unlikely that a copy of the work of any contemporary dramatist will ever sell for \$28,000. Such a thing happened recently in the case of four Shakespeare folios; but Shakespeare was Shakespeare, even when his contemporaries took him as a matter of course, and since then the judgment of time has made him a standard by which the enduring genius of later playwrights can be reasonably estimated.